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# **COMPASS GRANTEE PERFORMANCE REPORT: 2001**

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Community  
Partnerships for  
Sustainable  
Resource  
Management in  
Malawi

## **COMPASS Grantee Performance Report: 2001**

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## ACRONYMS

AEECP	Advocacy, Environmental Education and Communication Programme
BERDO	Bwanje Rural Development Organization
BVC	Beach Village Committee
CABUNGO	Capacity Building Unit for Non-Governmental Organizations
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-based Organization
CLIN	Contract Line Item
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management
CURE	Coordination Unit for Rehabilitation of the Environment
DAI	Development Alternatives, Incorporated
DMA	Development Management Associates
EDETA	Enterprise Development and Training Agency
ELDP	Evangelical Lutheran Development Programme
EPA	Extension Planning Area
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IEF	International Eye Foundation
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
LNP	Liwonde National Park
LNS	Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary
LOMADEF	Lipangwe Organic Manure Demonstration Farm
MAFE	Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project
MATYO	Matindi Youth Organisation
NAC	National Aquaculture Centre
NAPH	Nkhotakota Agricultural Project Headquarters
NFP	National Forestry Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
NRMC	Natural Resources Management Committee
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
RUFA	Rural Foundation for Afforestation
TA	Traditional Authority / Technical Assistant
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC	United Scientific Church of Canada
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee
VNRMC	Village Natural Resources Management Committee
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WICO	Wood Industries Corporation Limited
WESM	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The provision for the COMPASS small grants program was \$550,000.00: \$200,000 that was allocated for CLIN001 (2-24-99 to 9-15-00) and \$350,000 for CLIN002 (9-16-00 to 9-15-03). As of March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002, 40 grants have been awarded though only 36 of these are described in detail in the following sections of this report. To date the total obligated amount is \$408,568, leaving a balance of \$141,432 to be awarded to upcoming grant applications. To date 28 grants have been fully disbursed, and the total disbursement, including those to grants not yet completed, is \$356,650.

The document describing criteria for selecting grant applications for funding has been widely distributed to individuals and organizations that are engaged in or are promoting community-based natural resource management. The document is a reference that grant applicants must refer to when preparing a grant application.

When an application is received at COMPASS, it is screened internally and if found to be beyond the scope of the COMPASS small grants program, it is rejected. If a project proposal exhibits some merit, it is set aside until the number of such proposals reaches 10 to 15. Depending on the type of the proposals that are awaiting review, an independent panel of reviewers is summoned to discuss the proposals. Project proposals accepted by the panel of reviewers are reassessed by COMPASS before a final decision is made on whether a grant should be awarded or not.

Successful applicants are required to open a current bank account (non-interest bearing), with three signatories through which all financial transactions between COMPASS and the grantee will be made. Three representatives of the group sign a grant agreement, which the Chief of Party also signs on behalf of DAI. Tranches of funds are preferably disbursed on a quarterly basis but extraordinary disbursements may be made on special request. In all cases, disbursements are made only after a full account of the previous disbursement has been received and accepted by COMPASS.

A summary of the projects that have been funded is as follows:

Alternative Energy	3	Multiple or cross-cutting	5
Aquaculture	5	Reforestation/Afforestation	12
Bee-keeping	3	Sustainable Agriculture	1
Capacity Building	5	Wildlife Domestication	1
Fruit Tree Nursery	2	Wildlife Management	2
Herbal Production	1		

The majority of the grants, 29, were awarded to community based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) received 8, Government Departments received 2, and one was to a private developer.

### *Achievements / Strengths*

After being awarded a grant most grantee organizations create a project steering committee comprising representatives of all groups of stakeholders. As part of an orientation process, the participants and members of the steering committee receive direct training from COMPASS on special issues regarding the management of project materials and funds.

Additional training to empower the grantees to become more self-reliant is provided as the need arises.

The COMPASS small grants program has mobilized and increased participation of community members in CBNRM (Community Based Natural Resources Management) to 128,788 direct participants in various projects. These are from 2,192 communities.

Generally, the performance of most grantees had a positive impact on the social and economic status of the project members and in one way or another contributed to natural resources conservation and rehabilitation. There were, however, a few individuals whose conduct was irresponsible. COMPASS quickly took appropriate action to help them correct the errors they had made. Many of these people were those with senior positions on project committees or were technical service providers to the groups.

Participating communities have attained a special status as model groups among the surrounding communities and some communities have been motivated to emulate them.

Of great importance is the realization that through the small grants program and through direct training and constant follow-up to grantees, the COMPASS Team has empowered these groups and there has been a multiplier effect in several instances. By encouraging local people to take greater responsibility in conserving and protecting their natural resources through empowerment and ownership there has been a marked increase in the adoption of improved natural resource management practices.

Under the COMPASS small grants program 2,006,919 tree seedlings were raised and 1,746,019 planted with an average survival rate of 87%. This is a marked improvement on previous survival rates of about 33%. A fish farming project in Zomba and a mushroom production project in Limbe realized MK 10,000.00 and MK 57,313.00 respectively as supplementary income for participants after only six months of implementation.

### *Constraints / Weaknesses*

COMPASS has received roughly 500 grant applications, but only 40 have been approved to date. The high failure rate is a reflection of the number of communities who have not received clear information about the COMPASS small grants program. The majority of the applications are rejected at preliminary screening by COMPASS because they are found not to satisfy the basic selection criteria.

Cases have occurred when outsiders involved in the development of the proposals have inflated the budget with allowances that would ultimately accrue to them. This usually makes the whole project proposal unrealistic. In some cases, allowances alone have made up 80 to 90% of the total budget.

A common weakness with many community groups is that they are not sufficiently aware of opportunities to capitalize on the resources they have around. The tendency is to copy the proposal of another group that has been awarded a grant by COMPASS. This is done in the hope that COMPASS will automatically approve the proposal because it is similar to one already supported by COMPASS.

Where the community members are being provided with incentives to participate in project activities in the form of allowances, food and inclusion in a training sessions or field tours, their commitment to project activities wanes when funding ceases. Community mobilization should not be based on such incentives but on people's clear understanding and appreciation of CBNRM and the benefits that will accrue to them from better management of natural resources.

Another weakness of many groups is a lack of confidence in each other. Many project members suspect that the three account signatories conspire to use project money for uses other than those that are intended. Many participants' dedication to project work quickly evaporates in such circumstances.

The custodians of project funds often neglect to inform the project members, on a regular basis, of the financial status of their projects and how funds have been used.

One of the emphases of COMPASS' technical support to grantees is the development and implementation of internal monitoring systems that are tools for adaptive project management. Many groups are incapable of managing their own monitoring system because they are too conditioned to top down approaches to project implementation.

There has been a heavy emphasis on tree planting and establishing communal tree nurseries. This largely reflects the Government's success at implementing a public awareness campaign on the importance of reforestation. Such projects do not generate tangible income over the short term with the exception of money received from the sale of some seedlings. To date, COMPASS has not attempted to put a value on the trees that have been propagated by grantees and the true benefits to these groups are grossly under estimated. Over the coming year, COMPASS will address this gap by establishing procedures for valuing such assets.

## **Opportunities**

Opportunities for CBNRM exist in many if not all communities but most communities are unable to identify what is most appropriate for them, other than merely copying what other communities are doing.

Tambala Food Products has offered to purchase honey that is presented to them for sale. The organization can arrange to buy the honey even at the producer's doorsteps and will provide containers for the product. This is a big opportunity for bee-keeping projects.

The small grants program has facilitated the empowerment of VNRMCs and local communities to allow them to take greater responsibility in conserving and protecting their natural resources through instilling a sense of ownership and commitment. This provides a great opportunity for many CBNRM activities to be sustained.

## **Conclusion**

Efforts to encourage CBNRM among communities will continue to face enormous challenges because of abject poverty throughout Malawi. Even with a clear understanding and appreciation for CBNRM, the people must prioritize strategies that will address their low household incomes in the most immediate manner. The challenge for COMPASS and other

CBNRM initiatives is to meet these needs through innovative initiatives that also promote better management of natural resources.

### **Generalizations**

- Opportunities for CBNRM are everywhere but most communities are oblivious to them or too conditioned to depending on outsiders to grasp the possibilities.
- Working with communities is a lot more difficult and challenging than channeling resources through established development organizations such as NGOs. However, the impact of working directly with CBOs is often more tangible and, therefore, more rewarding.
- The quality of technical services provided by many organizations' technical staff to communities is too poor and inadequate to meet demand owing to insufficient training of staff.
- Project plans and budgets that are prepared by communities are more realistic than those prepared under the influence of outsiders or prepared by service providers on behalf of communities. Overheads and fees charged by service providers and others often excessively inflate the budgets.
- Internal monitoring and evaluation of CBNRM projects do exist in most CBOs but their reporting lacks quantification and, therefore, it is not informative and does not adequately help capture lessons.
- Successful projects are an inspiration to the groups and build a sense of ownership that induces a multiplier effect as neighboring communities attempt to emulate the achievements of their peers.
- The capacity to implement a project management plan and manage finances varies considerably from group to group. Organizations with different capacities must be carefully evaluated so that appropriate strategies are adopted to address or accommodate any shortcomings.
- Bee keeping and guinea-fowl rearing, though in great demand by many grant applicants, are not usually viable enterprises that can be recommended as IGAs (income generating activities). Most do not generate significant income and will collapse within twelve months.
- As part of a training program, project members gain more from field tours or exchange visits to successful peer groups than from classroom-type lectures given by specialists, who gather their materials from reports and published materials and have little if any practical experience.
- Youth and basic education are important factors upon which project sustainability can be built. The youth carry the acquired knowledge to their adulthood and people who have benefited from a basic education can grasp new concepts much more readily than can those that have not been schooled.

## INTRODUCTION

In Malawi, there are a number of organizations managing various grant programs directed towards community development and/or natural resource management. The COMPASS small grant activity is unique in terms of the way its success is measured. Instead of gauging performance solely in terms of the grantees' achievements, COMPASS strives to draw lessons from the grantees' performance and capture this information for wider dissemination. COMPASS' effectiveness at achieving this is a key indicator of our own success

### 1.1 Objectives of the Small Grant Program

- To promote the sustainable use of natural resources;
- To develop replicable models for promoting sustainable CBNRM initiatives; and
- To provide assistance to viable natural resource management proposals that are unlikely to be funded by other programs.

### 1.2 Format for a Grant Application

#### 1.2.1 Organizational Information

This information is essential for understanding the nature of the organization requesting a grant. Based on this information, COMPASS will be able to evaluate the ability of the applicant to undertake the proposed project successfully. The information will also enable COMPASS to determine if the applicant will require assistance (for example, in setting up proper administrative or accounting procedures) prior to or during funding in order to ensure their success.

The information that has to be submitted is as following:

- **Name and address** of the organization or individual making the request.
- **Name, title, qualification and address** (including phone and fax numbers, and e-mail address if available) of the person who will be responsible for the project.
- **Type of organization** - profit making or non-profit making, community-based or individual, Government or non-governmental.
- **Basis for forming the organization**: what is the origin of the group?
- **Duration** of the organization's existence.
- **Registration of the organization**: is it registered by Government or any other institution? Or operating under a separate institution?
- **Membership**: number of males and females.
- **Literacy level**: number of members who can read and write - very well, slightly or not at all.
- **Objectives** of the organization.
- **Type of activities** the organization has undertaken previously.
- **Other sources of funding** and the activities being funded.
- **Individual or organization** who assisted the preparation of the document and relationship to the organization.
- **References for the organization**: these could be churches, local leaders, government or non-governmental organizations, previous funding agencies, micro project leaders operating in the area, who can be referred to on matters concerning the organization.

### 1.2.2 Description of the Project

The text on each of the following topics should not exceed 100 words.

- **Project title.**
- **Proposed duration:** project funds disbursement period (preferably in months).
- **Total estimated cost** of the project.
- **Location of the project:** geographic location in relation to a protected area or nearest large center, village, town, city, school etc.
- **Description of the area:** anything that is special about the area in terms of the people and their activities in relation to the proposed project.
- **Environmental situation:** the environmental situation that the proposed project will be directly or indirectly addressing.
- **Beneficiaries:** specific groups of people (with gender consideration) who will benefit directly from the project. Specify their numbers and indicate in what way will they benefit from the project.
- **Prior project activities:** is the proposed project new or is it an extension or diversification of an existing project. If not a new project, what lessons have been captured from earlier initiatives that will be of use in implementing the proposed project.
- **Institutional context:** lists of international, national and local institutions, both public and private, that are working in the area in activities relevant to the proposed project.
- **Problem statement:** the specific problem or situation being addressed by the project and an indication of the most affected in the community and how they are affected.
- **Goal:** long term result that is a direct response to the problem or situation cited above.
- **Objectives:** the specific anticipated outcomes of the project. What do you expect to happen as a result of the project? What will be different? What will change? Objectives should always be specific and measurable. As much as possible quantify the outcomes. For easy monitoring purposes, ideally, there should be no more than three major objectives.
- **Activities:** each objective should have a set of activities that will be undertaken to reach the stated objective.
- **Resources need:** an indication of what type of material, human, financial and other resources will be needed to reach the stated objectives. Indicate the resources that can be found locally and those to come from outside the project area.
- **Methodology:** an explanation of how the project will be organized and managed, indicating clearly, and the persons who will be responsible for what.
- **Plan of operation:** a calendar that indicates when the objectives and major activities will be accomplished.
- **Sustainability:** how will the project be able to sustain the project activities after the proposed funding has ended.
- **Monitoring:** each objective should have an indicator or indicators that will be used for measuring the achievements of the project. Indicate who will be responsible for measuring the progress made towards reaching the project objectives and how this will be done. Also, indicate who will be responsible for writing progress reports (both financial and performance).
- **Budget:** a detailed itemized budget estimate (item, unit cost, total required and total cost) for your proposed project should be consolidated according to the following categories.

**Note:** that not every category listed below may be applicable to your project. *Select only those categories that are relevant to your project:*

- Project administration (itemize by sub categories)
- Project materials (tools, equipment and materials)
- Inputs (seeds, feed, baits, fingerings, raw materials, manure, pest and disease control costs)
- Hired transport for materials and other items
- Special training
- Field visits
- Service provider (itemize the costs)
- Hired technical advisors (itemize the costs)

**Note:** *Categories, such as: Other, Miscellaneous and Contingency are not acceptable.*

**Budget narrative:** this explains the various costs indicated in the budget. Also to be included here, will be local contribution, specified in terms of type (cash or in-kind), amount and estimated value.

### 1.3 Selection Criteria

When preparing a grant application, the applicant must demonstrate that the following selection criteria have been carefully considered and can be readily assessed from the submission.

- **Potentially replicable model:** the proposed activity (project) can be copied by others for promoting sustainable community based natural resource management initiatives.
- **Innovative activity:** the nature of the proposed activity is clearly articulated and distinguished from current practice.
- **Specific outcomes:** applicant identifies specific outcomes or changes that will result from the proposed innovation that are consistent with environmentally sound, economically viable, and culturally sensitive resource management practices.
- **Equity:** the proposed activity will deliver services in an equitable manner within the targeted community/communities and incorporates gender concerns.
- **Demonstrated need:** the proposed activity is a response to a demonstrated need in the community.
- **Natural resource management:** the applicant must be an organization that promotes CBNRM or a community organization directly engaged in natural resource management.
- **Technical capacity:** the applicant has technical capacity required to implement the proposed activity, or has identified additional technical assistance that is required.
- **Concrete plan:** the applicant must offer a concrete plan for capturing and disseminating lessons from the project.
- **Co-funding:** if the project is co-funded by another donor or investor, an explanation of how the grantee will ensure that funds will be separately managed and accounted for must be provided.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** the benefits of the proposed activity outweigh the costs.
- **Cost-sharing:** the proposed activity incorporates cost sharing or cost-recovery strategies, if appropriate and feasible, and identifies how user fees would be managed.

- ***Monitoring and evaluation:*** the applicant must include an internal monitoring plan and how it will be used.

#### **1.4 Application Evaluation Form.**

Members of a COMPASS small grant applications review team will use this form to evaluate project proposals. Only those project proposals with highest scores will be selected for the next series of appraisal activities. This form does not provide for making a final decision on award of a grant. It is a tool for preliminary assessment of applications.



# COMPASS SMALL GRANT APPLICATION EVALUATION FORM

## PROJECT TITLE:

.....

Date of Review: ..... Venue of Meeting: .....

Selection Criteria	Score					Reviewer's Observation (if criteria is inapplicable, leave score blank)
	0	1	2	3	4	
1 The proposed activity represents a potentially replicable model for promoting sustainable CBNRM initiatives						
2. The innovative nature of the proposed activity has no risks of environmental degradation, is clearly articulated and distinguished from current practice.						
3. The applicant has identified specific outcomes or changes that will result from the proposed activity and that are consistent with natural resources management practices.						
4. The proposed activity will deliver services in an equitable manner within the targeted community and incorporate gender concerns.						
5. The proposed activity responds to a demonstrated need or demand from a community (community – based).						
6. The applicant is an organization that promotes CBNRM or a community organization directly engaged in natural resources management.						
7. The applicant has the technical capacity required (or has identified the additional technical assistance it requires) to implement the proposed activity.						
8. The applicant offers a concrete plan for capturing <i>best practice</i> from the project.						
9. If co-funded, the applicant has provided an explanation of how the grantee will ensure that funds will be managed separately managed and accounted for.						
10. The implementation plan is thorough and feasible within the proposed budget						
11. The proposed activity incorporates cost sharing or cost-recovery strategies, if appropriate and feasible, and identifies how user fees will be managed.						
12. Applicant has a monitoring plan that clearly indicates how it will be done and used.						
<b>Total Score:</b>						
<b>Reviewer's Recommendation:</b>						
<div> <div>Name:</div> <div>Organization:</div> <div>Phone:</div> </div>						

## **PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORTS**

### **3180-001: Briquette Promotion Campaign**

Amount of Grant	\$ 16,500.00 (MK 769,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 14,005.00 (MK 804,250.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	270
Percentage Female Members	100

#### **Background**

Nkhomano Center for Development, a local NGO, had just completed an extensive training program for women producing briquettes as an alternative energy source. This was intended to relieve the heavy dependence on firewood and charcoal as a source of domestic energy. Its target area was Ndirande Township in Blantyre City. Almost 300 women, largely married, were taught skills and acquired equipment for briquette-making. These briquettes were for domestic use as well as for selling to others as an income generating activity for the participating women.

The members of households in Ndirande, as with many others in the country, are too culturally conditioned that they cannot abruptly switch from using firewood and charcoal to waste paper or sawdust briquettes as their source of domestic energy. They scorn the briquettes as not being a viable substitute for firewood and charcoal.

Demand for briquettes produced by the group of women was facing continued stiff competition from firewood and charcoal, even when the selling price of briquettes was lower than the selling price of an equivalent amount of firewood or charcoal. It was therefore considered that a project focusing on changing people's attitude towards briquettes would be beneficial in Ndirande, at least on a pilot basis.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Nkhomano Center for Development has succeeded in sensitizing the Ndirande residents to the dangers of increased demand for firewood and charcoal, which in many cases results in widespread cutting of trees at an unsustainable rate. Furthermore the NGO has introduced an entrepreneurial culture among the women. The women possess the skills and tools to produce briquettes.

Trends show that briquette production has increased from 70,000 briquettes per week during the first quarter of the project, to 100,000 by the end of the project. The increased production was due to increased supply of raw materials and incentives provided by the project. The number of briquettes sold has increased from 19,000 to 24,000 briquettes per month.

Reported information indicates that the group's bank account has a balance of MK 20,501.00.

## **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The motive of the NGO when it was working with this group of women was not clearly revealed to the women. As a result, none of the women project members had full information about the finances of the project. Management was the NGO's responsibility. Furthermore, decisions on procurement, payment of allowances and other matters were made without consultation with the women project members.

COMPASS staff during some of their regular project review visits, disclosed to the women full information about the project resources and how they should be managed. Whatever was happening to the finances of the project, the matter angered the women, who demanded that things should be changed. A new bank account, which was to be managed solely by them was to be opened immediately to replace the account with Nkhomano. This was done and the women's enthusiasm for the project increased considerably. However, the group lost the services of the NGO because funds were no longer available for this aspect of the project.

## **Opportunities**

As the demand for firewood and charcoal continue to increase and fuel becomes scarcer, the selling price of these commodities will continue to increase. This will force people to look for cheaper sources of domestic energy, regardless of its form and price. This is the time when briquettes will start becoming popular.

## **Conclusion**

If one considers the level of income for the majority of residents in the city's townships, the ever-increasing price of firewood and charcoal and the growing scarcity of trees for firewood and charcoal production, one would agree that briquettes should be promoted as a viable alternative to these products.

### **3180-002: Ndirande Mountain Rehabilitation**

Amount of Grant	\$ 12, 920.00 (MK 594,320.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 11,753.00 (MK 562,710.00)
Disbursement Status	Terminated
Total Membership	108
Percentage Female Members	40

#### **Background**

For the past 10 years or so, Ndirande Mountain has been bare of trees. This situation is appalling because the mountain is a source of a number of rivers such as Mudi, where the Coronation Dam for Blantyre Water Board is located; the Nasolo, which passes through Ndirande Township, supporting several socio-economic activities there; the Lunzu and other small rivers. These rivers form part of the Shire River catchment. The Shire is the major source of electricity in Malawi.

The deforested condition of the mountain has contributed to the siltation of these rivers and to drying up of some of them. As a result, water and electricity supply problems not only in Ndirande Township, but also in Blantyre City as a whole have been exacerbated. The beauty of the mountain has been completely lost. The mountain became bare because people went on a rampage, cutting down trees wantonly for firewood and timber and for sale as a source of income for the residents of Ndirande Township. The situation could not be averted under the weakened command and control system that the Government was exercising. Ndirande residents believed that the forest belonged to the Government and, therefore, they were merely stealing from the State.

With the change in the Forestry Policy allowing local communities to take responsibility for managing their forest resources, Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC) were established to redress the situation on Ndirande Mountain. The mountain comprises 1,700 hectares of land and only 74 hectares had been afforested with 88,800 trees. It is against this background that more assistance was sought to plant 1,951,200 trees on the remaining 1,626 hectares.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

With some technical assistance from the Wildlife and Environment Society of Malawi (WESM), several small area-level committees were formed that were being supervised by a 10-person project committee. At the time of project start-up, the committees had planted about 90,000 tree seedlings on 74 hectares of Ndirande Mountain.

The 10-person project committee and a Technical Advisor from WESM were the principal driving force for the project. Tools and other materials for establishing several tree nurseries were purchased and distributed to various area-level committees. Meetings were conducted periodically as a management requirement.

Five area-level tree nurseries sites were identified and some seedlings were raised at these nurseries. The bulk of tree seedlings that were planted by project members were purchased from WESM. It is estimated that 83,000 and 10,000 tree seedlings were purchased from WESM and project members respectively. About 75% of the planted seedlings were reported still surviving by the time that disbursement of funds was terminated. Even after termination of project funding by COMPASS, occasional communal activities on reforestation presided over by dignitaries still occur on Ndirande Mountain. Some patches of the mountain, which were literally bare, now have trees, shrubs and regenerated bush.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Dedication to establishing communal area tree nurseries that would supply tree seedlings on a sustainable basis was very limited. Two nurseries that were visited by COMPASS during project reviews were in a very poor state. The reforestation program depended wholly on purchased tree seedlings, rendering the procured tools and materials unnecessary. Most of those participating in the project did so for fear of a regulation that anyone not taking part in project work would have his/her right to use a plot on the mountain withdrawn.

About MK155,000.00 and MK75,850.00 were spent on purchasing tree seedlings from WESM and individual project members respectively. There is no strong proof that all those project members who claimed to have sold seedlings to the project really raised tree seedlings, which they then sold to others. Neither the Secretary nor any other member of the project committee kept any rigorous record of project activities. The Chairman and the Secretary were the two dominant members of the project committee. They consulted only with each other and decided what to do with project financial resources. Their non-transparency and failure to disclose true project financial information to project members and local leaders caused considerable difficulty in the management of the project. To date, the two have still not fully accounted for the MK562,710.00 disbursed to the project.

### **Opportunities**

Ndirande Township and Ndirande Mountain have a lot of influence on economic activities taking place in Blantyre City. The two are therefore regarded as very important in planning development activities in the City. Any programs designed to improve or rehabilitate their status receive favorable support from many funding agencies. It is only failure to combat vandalism that is challenging the efforts to rehabilitate the mountain.

### **Conclusion**

Rehabilitating Ndirande Mountain is an arduous undertaking that requires more than just replanting tree seedlings on the bare area. By implementing the new Forestry Policy, the forest on the mountain was turned into a common property resource. Each individual user of resources from the mountain will continue to utilize the resources until his/her average revenue is equal to the marginal cost of utilizing the resources. In this way, there is an automatic overexploitation of the resources. The current arrangement allows for individual farmers to manage plots of land provided that they plant trees. Communal tree nurseries help accomplish this arduous task. While it is unlikely that the former plantation forests that covered the mountain will ever return, a well managed agroforestry system could be extremely beneficial to the environment and the socio-economic well-being of the participant families.

### **3180-003: Tree Nursery**

Amount of Grant	\$ 2,525.00 (MK116,161.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 2,525.00 (MK124,393.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	23
Percentage Female Members	60

#### **Background**

This project is implemented by Matindi Youth Organization (MATYO), a non-profit making organization. It was formed in 1988 and is based at Matindi in Blantyre North constituency.

One of the major objectives of the organization is to mobilize communities and encourage them to plant fruit trees as a strategy for improving food security. By encouraging the local communities to plant a lot of fruit trees, the organization would be involving the communities in increasing their participation in environmental conservation and rehabilitation.

During the 1999 tree-planting season, the organization purchased MK500.00 worth of fruit tree seedlings, which were distributed to communities free-of-a charge on a trial basis. It was the reaction of the community to this that encouraged the organization to have its own fruit tree nursery.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

An elected Board of Trustees and a ten-member Executive Committee governs MATYO. Members of the Executive Committee hold office for only two years but are eligible to re-election.

The composition of the group is largely youths that have completed secondary school education but are not formally employed. The level of education among members of this group is high and its members are therefore capable of making great achievements in their project work. This has earned the group the recognition and admiration of several institutions and agencies. Soliciting financial support from donors is not a major challenge for the organization because of the very good reputation that it has acquired.

The organization raised 31,000 seedlings and had a supplementary income generated from the sale of grafted fruit tree seedlings of MK85,000.00. The survival rate of planted fruit tree seedlings is close to 80%.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The youths in the group appear to be very dedicated to the organization but periodically someone leaves the group for an occupation elsewhere. This means that the stability of the organization cannot be guaranteed.

MATYO is one of the groups that have managed to realize supplementary income from the project. Unfortunately, the money is never reinvested in the project but is usually spent on luxuries.

With time, the youths are becoming more and more competent in grafting and budding fruit tree seedlings. The only snag is the demand for grafted and budded fruit-tree seedlings is low. The selling price of these fruit tree seedlings is generally beyond the reach of local community members. It is only large organizations who arrange to buy seedlings from the youth organization. Their requirement is limited by the availability of their project funds.

The sources of scions and buds from high-quality mother plants for grafting and budding are either Mwanza or Thuchila, which are more than 100 km from the tree nursery. The scions and buds are so delicate that they cannot keep for long periods without deteriorating. Even refrigeration has been reported to cause damage to the buds and scions. Only the amount that can be grafted or budded in a day can be collected at any one time. This makes the activity very expensive because the members must make several trips to either of these places to collect the scions and buds.

### **Opportunities**

The wide recognition and admiration the organization has received from several quarters makes it an easy task for MATYO to establish fruit-tree marketing contracts with several institutions and agencies.

The local village headman has set aside a piece of land for the organization to establish its own orchard nearby that will have the high quality mother plants.

### **Conclusion**

The continued stability and success of the organization depends heavily on the number of youths joining the organization as new members. The new members should have ample time to acquaint themselves to the project activities before taking charge of the project. The current youths in the organization are in transition to adulthood. It is unlikely that these individuals will have the same commitment and energy to continue their work with the group as other pressures and imperatives enter their adult lives.

### **3180-004: Chigumula Fish Promotion**

Amount of Grant	\$13,040.00 (MK600,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 12,971.00 (MK660.800.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	3
Percentage Female Members	33

#### **Background**

The aim of the project was to popularize fish as a source of protein in human diet and also to establish a reliable source of income that would improve the standard of living for the people around the project area.

Messrs. H. Bhamji and W. Khoza privately own 4 hectares of land at Chigumula, south of Blantyre City. Of this land area, 0.4 hectares are suitable for fish-farm development.

From his previous experience in fish farming, Mr. Bhamji had started excavating one fishpond but it was never completed owing to vandalism by people from the nearby village and limited funds to make repairs and continue with the excavation work.

After assessing the supply of fresh fish in the area and the price of the available fresh fish on the local market, Messrs. Bhamji and Khoza came up with an idea of fish farming in the area. However, there was a lot to be done before launching a fish-farming project at Mr. Bhamji's premises.

First, a Technical Officer from the National Aquaculture Center, in Domasi, was invited to assess the suitability of the area for fish-farm development and also provide required technical information to the two gentlemen. The area passed the assessment tests and the required technical information was provided. Secondly, it was necessary that people from the nearby village became involved in the project to avoid repeated vandalism of the project facilities. Discussions between Messrs. Bhamji and Khoza and the representatives of the village community, led by Village Headman Maliha, culminated into an informal agreement to serve the interests of both parties. The community's main interests were employment opportunities at the project site, a market for their farm by-products (as fish feed) and a concessionary price for buying the fish at the pond site. The project management interests were to ensure that there was no vandalism of project facilities. A joint committee was set up to review the agreement from time to time. Finally the project management solicited funding from COMPASS to undertake the fish-farming project.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The project management was made up of Mr. Bhamji (a seasoned businessman), Mr. Khoza (a former diplomat) and Mrs. Karim (an accountant). The villagers' representative team included the Village Headman, two primary school teachers and three ordinary villagers.



The Chigumula Fish Promotion Project comprised five dams of various lengths and width, which were on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> March 2000, stocked with 15,975 fingerings (12,960 tilapia and 3,018 catfish). Fingerings were procured from National Aquaculture Center in Domasi. A labor force from the near-by village constructed the dams.

The ponds were harvested after almost eight months of feeding the fingerings. Average yield was 16 kilogram of mature fish per pond. This is about MK1,125.00 per pond. This was by far below what was expected. Return on investment would therefore take considerably longer than originally anticipated.

### **Constraints / Weakness**

Eight months down the line when the fish were expected to have attained “table size” it was noted that they had not grown beyond three inches. Although the Technical Supervisors wanted to attribute the stunted growth to a poor feeding regime, it was pointed out to them that rations had been doubled but that the species sold to the project were not the large Lake Malawi *tilapia* but the smaller Lake Chilwa *tilapia*.

On reviewing the project with guidance from technical staff, it was noted that the design requirements for fishpond construction as suggested by a technical officer were not observed. Furthermore, the management of the fingerings, especially feeding, was far below minimum standards. With all the technical information available to the project management team, it seems the management team did not treat the advice they received from professional people as useful. The joint project committee was something of a white elephant that completely failed to achieve any of the agreed interests. Because the agreement was informal, no one respected it.

### **Opportunities**

The demand for fresh fish in Blantyre City and its peripheral areas is high, especially during the fisheries closed season on the major lakes of Malawi. Chigumula Fish Promotion Center is located in an area that is easily accessible from any part of the City and its peripheral areas. A successful fish-farming project in the area would play a major role in providing fish that would result in improvement of diet and welfare.

### **Conclusion**

The initial failure of the project can be attributed to the lack of good working relationships with the project management team. A lot of support from people with experience in fishpond construction and fish farming was available to assist the project management team in successfully implementing the project. Many visitors to the project were treated with hostility, just because they were taken to be faultfinders and mockers.

### **3180-005: Participatory Natural Resources Management and Capacity Building on CBNRM Activities**

Amount of Grant	\$ 12,925.00 (MK 565,459)
Total Disbursed	\$ 12,682.00 (MK 772,861.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	733
Percentage Female Members	63

#### **Background**

Natural resources management issues in the Bwanje area have existed since 1994. With the assistance of Mr. Francis E. L. Mkungula (Forestry Extension Worker in the area), the local people started several natural resources management projects.

The communities, at the beginning, were raising tree seedlings individually and had planted them as individual woodlots. In 1995, the Forestry Extension Worker helped the communities by organizing them into natural resource management committees, women's groups and area natural resources committees. Following the formation of the VNRMCs the groups became involved in forestry activities in a communal manner.

The committees had already managed to establish tree nurseries, multiple woodlots and a few catchment areas had been rehabilitated on a small scale. Following this initial success the communities had been encouraged to extend and expand the projects to achieve their intended objectives. It had always been very difficult to implement activities because of several constraints such as lack of financial assistance from a donor, inadequate supervision and limited technical assistance owing to lack of transport and other resources. In 1999, they sought financial assistance from COMPASS: they were among the first five groups to be awarded grants.

The Bwanje Valley has 300 villages with 33,956 households, 48% of the households are female-headed. This project covered 10 villages (325 households).

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The Bwanje Valley communities have repeatedly demonstrated initiative in carrying out projects. At the beginning of the project, the communities were already producing slightly over 650,000 tree seedlings from 65 village nurseries. Under the project, communities from the 10 villages raised 450,000 tree seedlings. The planted tree seedlings survival rate increased from 33% at the beginning of the project to 75% by the end of the project. This was possible because all the required project materials were purchased, 86 project meetings were conducted, 20 training sessions and 2 field days were held under the project.

Of great importance is that the project has empowered the VNRMCs and involved local people in taking greater responsibility with regard to owning, conserving and protecting their natural resources. The project has mobilized and increased participation from 733 to 3,000,

including those outside the 10 villages, who have adopted natural resource management practices.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The local Forestry Extension Worker does not have a reliable means of transport, such as a motor cycle that would enable him visit all the required sites in a given period and reach those at some distance from his office, about 8 to 10 km away.

The project focused heavily on planting tree seedlings and establishing village woodlots without also considering income-generating activities (IGAs) for the participants' sustenance. Afforestation is one of the activities that does not produce benefits in a short term, it must therefore be complemented with IGAs that will bring cash or other benefits in the shorter term to maintain the participants' enthusiasm.

The size and the population of the project area are too large for the resources the project committees can manage to secure. As a result, trying to cover requests from all over the area dilutes the impact of the available resources. The project resources cannot cope with the high demand from communities wanting the same activities to take place in their areas

Persistent wild fires pose a major threat on the survival of trees as most of the fires are set at night.

### **Opportunities**

The Bwanje communities have the initiative to carry out natural resource management projects. Their strength is the collective dedicated spirit that is repeatedly inspired by the selfless Forestry Extension Worker and a few retired people in the communities, who previously worked for the Government or were in the private sector. Openness and democracy are always exercised and communities are allowed to make their decisions without intimidation.

Messages on related community activities, such as on food security and HIV/AIDS are disseminated through the same project machinery. In this way, related projects are supporting each other.

### **Conclusion**

Donors should take advantage of Mr. Francis E. L. Mkungula's presence in the area and mobilize resources to the communities in Bwanje Valley. With well-designed projects, there is an assurance that the resources will have a visible impact in the area.

### **3180-006: Sani Hill Rehabilitation**

Amount of Grant	\$ 3,250.00 (MK 150,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 3,261.00 (MK 201,426.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	35
Percentage Female Members	52

#### **Background**

Sani Hill, 10 kilometers south of Nkhotakota District Headquarters, was almost bare after rampant cutting down of trees for firewood, timber and carpentry work. Excessive runoff and soil erosion from the bare hill has caused siltation of adjacent parts of Lake Malawi. In addition, loss of soil fertility resulted in low agricultural productivity, which aggravated poverty in the area.

A group of youths known as Chisoti Youth Organization got together and thought of a way to address the worsening situation. They thought of a local solution that was going to work in their area. This was through involving the people, who were responsible for the degradation that was taking place on the hill.

To mobilize the communities and encourage them to participate in Sani Hill Rehabilitation activities, the group sensitized the local leaders on the effects of the degradation that was taking place at the hill and sought their support in community mobilization and their honest, inclusive participation in the proposed project work.

The local leaders called for community meetings at which the youth organization members provided the technical directions on the project work. These sensitization and awareness meetings were also used as campaigns to help the community realize that the responsibility for looking after their natural resources no longer rested with the Government but with themselves. The communication talents the youths used at these meetings made the people enthusiastic for the proposed project. A grant from COMPASS was sought to finance the project activities.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Local leaders are enforcing protective by-laws in support of the project activities. The local people are practicing local seed collection to promote afforestation activities. With some contribution from the communities, the organization raised and planted 15,000 and 10,500 tree seedlings. The survival rate of the tree seedlings is almost 95%.

The project has promoted gender sensitization to facilitate men, women and the youths to make decisions, interact and share knowledge and experiences in community-based natural resource management.

Generally, the people in the area have been made aware of the effects of environmental degradation and are now very supportive of undertaking community-based natural resource management activities. The project office, by the roadside is serving as an Environmental Education Center, in addition to its normal office activities.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Not all of the local leaders were fully committed to the project activities. Some leaders, together with other local community members, treated the project work as profitless and, therefore, were frequently absent from communal activities. Even some youths in the Executive Committee were expecting pay at the end of the month. When they realized that this was not the case, their enthusiasm quickly waned.

The group's leadership was not stable during the course of the project. There were three Presidents during the twelve months of the project's funding period. Every time a new President was elected, policies and procedures were affected and some good practices were abandoned.

### **Opportunities**

The members, who have been with the group from its start, are very dedicated and proud of the successful outcomes from the project. There is some transparency on financial management, which is lacking in many organizations. This has resulted in a good track record in the management of project financial resources. A number of additional donors have provided them the assistance they requested.

### **Threats**

The high rate of attrition at the senior level affects the group's empowerment process. The number of people leaving the organization is higher than the number of new recruits. This threatens the sustainability of the organization.

### **Conclusion**

The group needs to screen carefully the new applicants wanting to join them. The fact that one is a youth should not qualify that person for membership. A majority of the new entrants are those that have failed to obtain formal employment elsewhere and want to pass time with friends in the group as they continue seeking employment opportunities.

In order to maintain membership stability, the organization should identify other complementary project activities, which will generate a cash income for the group in the short term. The profit can be shared among its members in order to provide incentives to group members, who will be less inclined to seek greener pastures elsewhere.

### **3180-007: Livingstonia Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation**

Amount of Grand	\$ 6,500.00 (MK300,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 6,555.00 (MK 400,739.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	546
Percentage Female Members	38

#### **Background**

This activity is one of the projects implemented by the Rural Foundation for Afforestation (RUFA) in the Northern Region of Malawi. The project maintains a tree nursery at Manchewe in Livingstonia.

This project was initially started by one of the RUFA Trustees, who is based at Manchewe. He is a trained and experienced forester. He established the nursery in 1996. At the time of grant application, the nursery was raising various tree species, including 15 types of fruit trees, 6 types of ornamental trees, agroforestry multipurpose trees, fine and hard wood species and soft wood species.

RUFA had been working hand-in-hand with the community at Manchewe on the project. The program has now been extended to the whole of the Livingstonia area under what has been named the Livingstonia Environmental and Conservation Project.

Livingstonia is one of the areas that have experienced severe environmental degradation. The area is on a steep escarpment. Its geographical features indicate the vital role it plays in conserving water and regulating the moisture regime in the soil and regional hydrology

The community surrounding Manchewe requested RUFA to turn the area into a Natural Resources Training Center for the Northern Malawi Region. RUFA accepted the request and the seasoned forester approached COMPASS for financial assistance.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Procurement of required tree nursery materials was successfully completed. The project has trained 160 participants including chiefs, environmental councilors and village natural resources management committee members. Eight village headmen from each project zone and three members from each VNRMC attended the training.

The project raised 210,000 tree seedlings and planted 199,000 seedlings of both indigenous and exotic trees. The target was for 200,000 tree seedlings to be planted.

The project ensured that decisions on the design and implementation of the activities or mitigation of the effects of environmental degradation are made with the full participation of the beneficiary communities. An enabling environment was created at program level to

facilitate actions at local grassroots level. The program joined forces with extension agencies from Government, NGOs, the private sector and the beneficiary communities.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

At the beginning of the project, few people knew where and how to start the project, where to go and to whom the project belonged. Women naturally segregated themselves from the men, treating the men as superiors and deferring to them for all decision-making.

Following devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha in 2000, prices increased and some planned activities cost more than was envisaged.

### **Opportunities**

The founder and coordinator of the project is a well-trained community mobilization specialist, who achieves results with the communities he supports. People in the area have been transformed and now appreciate the need for responsible management of natural resources. It is with this spirit that projects in the area are being successfully implemented.

### **Conclusion**

The success of the project came about because the beneficiaries were constantly well informed about the project objectives and activities through regular meetings employing participatory processes, training, field tours and formation of village natural resource management committees, which were the project management units at the village level.

### **3180-008: Integrating Indigenous Knowledge in Community-Based Natural Resource Management**

Amount of Grant	\$ 29,000.00 (MK 1,338,350.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 6,825.00 (MK 400,750.00)
Disbursement Status	Terminated before completion
Total Membership	National
Percentage Female Members	Not Applicable

#### **Background**

The local people's cultural / traditional practices and knowledge on how to use their ecosystems are vanishing today. While many plant and animal species face extinction, the knowledge of how to use these is disappearing even faster. Society cannot afford to lose this indigenous knowledge on sustainable use of natural resources. There is a great risk that much indigenous knowledge is being lost and, along with it, valuable knowledge about ways of living sustainably, both ecologically and socially. Therefore, CURE proposed to further develop and sustain its capacity building activities through use of indigenous technical knowledge in order to enhance the community-based environmental and natural resource management programs of partner NGOs and CBOs.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) sensitization and planning workshop were conducted.

Literature search on methodology in documenting IKS was done.

Institutions and individuals interested in participating in the IKS project were identified.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

There is limited capacity in CURE to undertake the project. The first disbursement of MK 200,750.00 was on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2000, and the second one of MK200,000.00 was on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2000. This weak absorptive capacity necessitated the disbursement to be discontinued and the organization was formally informed on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2001 of COMPASS' decision to terminate the project.

Project funds were being used on activities that were not directly related to the approved project activities.

#### **Opportunities**

Contracting out some of the project activities to consultants or professional cooperating institutions.



## **Conclusion**

CURE was unable to implement the project. Its major interest was in obtaining a grant from COMPASS that could be used to supplement the organization's established funding. Based on these weaknesses, the funding of this project was discontinued after two disbursements and with more than 75% of the obligated funds remaining.

### **3180-009: Chisasila Bee Keeping**

Amount of Grant	\$ 12,711.00 (MK 586,600.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 12,754.00 (MK 768,510.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	130
Percentage Female Members	8

#### **Background**

Chisasila Forest lies to the northwest of Mbamba Kauta village, about 7 km from Chief Fukamapiri's headquarters in southern Nkhatabay. The forest is approximately 0.5 km from the M5 Lakeshore Road.

The forest covers 200 hectares and harbors a profusion of indigenous trees, which are highly favored by bees. The various agricultural activities taking place along the boundary of the forest provide flowers, which are also visited by bees.

The forest has two rivers running through it. These ensure the availability of water for bees and other creatures all year round.

The aim of the project is to preserve, conserve and improve natural resources of Chisasila forest. With the presence of beehives in the forest, wanton cutting down of trees will be greatly reduced as the forest will be treated as a protected area. It is also aimed at providing the resource-poor farmers around the Chisasila forest with an alternative way of using the forest rather than merely selling wood and charcoal.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

160 beehives were constructed but only 54 are in use after rehabilitation. Bees have colonized 20 beehives and honey is reported to be ready for harvesting at any time.

The group still has some funds in its bank account, which it intends to use for purchasing bee suits, honey-harvesting materials and for marketing of the honey.

Having managed to attract bees to some of the beehives and honey being produced, project members are now becoming interested in the project activities. More achievements are expected with the new spirit of the project members.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Mr. Innocent Kauta-Manda, a professional water chemist in the Water Department based in Blantyre, is the dominant person in the project. No project member in Nkhatabay can make decisions on project activities without instructions from Mr. Innocent Manda, who operates from Blantyre. In this way the community is at times delayed in doing certain things, such as harvesting and marketing their honey.

The community members, in Nkhatabay had almost ignored the project owing to a loss of interest in bee keeping in favor of fishing, which is a common activity in the area. Their negligence resulted in a number of beehives being damaged and bees vacating the colonized hives. They had to spend some funds rehabilitating damaged beehives and encouraging honeybees to colonize the hives.

### **Opportunities**

Tambala Food Products have always indicated that they will purchase any quantity of honey that anyone can produce. They can even purchase the honey from the production sites, thereby reducing the producer's transportation costs. The size of the market for honey seems not to be a limiting factor in the country at present.

### **Conclusion**

With the big demand for honey, producers should aim for collective marketing of the honey. It should not be taken as an individual organization's responsibility to identify a market and sell the honey by itself. Having said this, the experiences of the Beekeepers' Association of Malawi and the Border Zone Development Project show that efficient collectivization requires rigorous management and tight financial control. Both have proven difficult to achieve in Malawi.

### **3180-010: Training Block - LOMADEF**

Amount of Grant	\$ 7,000.00 (MK 315,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 5,329.00 (MK 208,000.00)
Disbursement Status	Terminated before completion
Total Membership	812
Percentage Female Members	55

#### **Background**

LOMADEF started in 1993 with Mr. J. J. Kanjanga as the founding Director. The organization started with one club only and, almost seven years later, the number of clubs had increased to 36. During 1998, LOMADEF emerged as a local NGO with overall responsibility shifting from the founding Director to an elected executive committee. This was the main governing body of LOMADEF.

The project covered four districts, Ntcheu, Balaka, Mangochi and Machinga. Its primary goal is to enhance agricultural productivity among resource-poor farmers in order to improve household food security by promoting use of organic manure produced on-farm as opposed to expensive chemical fertilizers.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

An executive committee was responsible for formulating and supervising LOMADEF's development policy.

Key members of the organization had been trained in project planning, appraisal, implementation and monitoring and evaluation by CURE. CABUNGO, a local NGO involved in capacity building of local NGOs, also provided training to the members in organizational development.

To strengthen the management of the organization, OXFAM hired and expatriate VSO to act as a Technical Advisor to the Director of the organization.

The Executive Committee had procured almost everything for the construction of a training block with funding from COMPASS when trouble with the management of the organization erupted.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The VSO and the Director were both hard liners, and their working relationship was never conducive to smooth running of the organization. Each one blamed the other for behavior that was detrimental to the organization.

The Executive Committee acting under the influence of the VSO, suspended the Director for gross mismanagement of project funds. The Director was finally dismissed for not adhering to the suspension order.

In an attempt to prove his innocence to the VSO and the Executive Committee, the Director produced documents that only opened a can of worms instead of sorting out an existing problem. From the documents, it was clear the LOMADEF was registered as Mr. Kanjanga's personal enterprise and not as a local NGO, as previously claimed.

OXFAM decided to withdraw its support to LOMADEF, because it was against its policy to support personal enterprises. OXFAM's mandate is to support community-based natural resource management organizations.

Following the withdraw of support to LOMADEF, all assets belonging to the project, including those purchased with COMPASS funds were moved to Balaka, marking the closure of LOMADEF, which had until then achieved a full seven years of success and wide acclaim.

COMPASS repossessed all the materials that were purchased with its funds and sold them to another project. The money realized was deobligated from the award and reallocated to the overall small grant budget.

### **Opportunities**

Two new groups have emerged following the dissolution of LOMADEF. The former Director heads one of them and the other is managed by some members of the previous LOMADEF Executive Committee. Attempts have been taken to avoid repeating the same mistakes that were committed during the time of LOMADEF.

### **Conclusion**

The events that led to the closure of LOMADEF have left a bad stain on the credibility of the office bearers of the new groups and this is preventing donors from supporting the two newly reconstituted organizations. It is always said that once bitten twice shy.

### **3180-011: Integrated Environmental Rehabilitation**

Amount of Grant	\$ 12,797.00 (MK575,883.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 12,797.00 (MK787,883.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	34
Percentage Female Members	59

#### **Background**

The project is located in Group Village Headman Ntenje, in Traditional Authority Chimwala. It is 24 km south of Mangochi District headquarters along the main road from Liwonde to Mangochi. Three villages, namely Ntenje, Ukalanga and Mphwanye, are involved in the project. The villages lie between Lake Malombe to the east and Kambiya hill to the west.

With the support of the village headmen, natural resources management committees were established in the three villages and the umbrella name of Ntenje Natural Resources Management Committee was adopted. The committee's mandate was to facilitate the development and implementation of projects that could bring to a halt further environmental degradation in the area.

In September 1999, the committee thought of embarking on an afforestation project but financial resources were very limited. Three nurseries were established, one in each village. About 53,000 tree seedlings were raised, and 25,000 tree seedlings were planted. The afforestation activities were undertaken with technical assistance from the Forestry Department: Mr. Mittochi is the local Forestry Extension Worker. With the enthusiasm of the group for the new projects, they approached COMPASS for a grant through the office of the District Commissioner and the Environmental District Officer (Mangochi).

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The group has attained the status of a role model in the community in participating in community-based natural resources management activities through the COMPASS activity.

Project members have acquired useful skills from tours and various training courses that were organized as part of capacity building for the group.

Project members have increased the number of seedlings raised in their nurseries from 53,000 tree seedlings to 89,594 tree seedlings. The survival rate of planted seedlings has also improved from the original 33% to 64%.

Under the soil and water conservation initiative, 34 project members have participated in construction of contour marker ridges, ridge alignment, vetiver-grass planting and compost making. They have also included planting of agroforestry species.

The project has so far hung two beehives, only one of which is colonized. The project distributed guinea fowl to ten pilot members for breeding and it was hoped to extend the distribution program to the remaining members. This activity was not successful.

The project with the support of local chiefs has managed to sensitize the other communities in the area and to be responsible for managing their natural resources.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The literacy level of the project members is very low, and they still have a strong inclination toward a top down approach in their project implementation. The local Forestry Extension Worker was employed as a Forestry Guard and he lacks skills and techniques for implementing the new Forestry Policy. He has never attended any course to upgrade his skills.

The project members have retained a lack of trust for whatever the committee members are doing. The forestry worker, who from the beginning of the project has insisted that he is supposed to take charge of the project funds and that the project committee members should make their requests to him, has aggravated this. The relationship between the forestry worker and the project committee members, especially the Treasurer, has never been cordial or supportive. Other members of the project have emulated how Mr. Mittochi has been treating the project committee members.

The mortality rate of the guinea fowl was so high that the distribution program failed to reach the number of planned participants.

The support of local leaders is inadequate because they expected payment for their input to the project. Even the interest of the forestry worker has waned upon completion of the project funding by COMPASS.

### **Opportunities**

We learn through mistakes but it is only a fool who repeats the same mistakes over and over again. People within the project area have had several experiences, some good ones and others nasty. The people are prepared to take advantage of their experiences with the COMPASS project to embark on another project, which they strongly believe will be more successful than the first one.

### **Conclusion**

There are a few people in the area that can implement a project successfully. However, the need for good technical support is essential. The forestry worker, who lacks appropriate skills and techniques, plays the role of coordinator of the activities of other Government extension workers in the project and this has hindered successful implementation.

### **3180-012 – Liwonde National Park VNRC Development**

Amount of Grant	\$ 13,999.00 (MK 647,782.00)
Amount of Disbursed	\$ 10,241.00 (MK 647,000.00)
Disbursement Status	Terminated
Total Membership	13
Percentage Female Members	15

#### **Background**

Liwonde National Park (LNP) sits on the southern shores of Lake Malombe at the head of the Shire River. The park protects many species including antelope, hippopotamus, crocodiles, elephants and the endangered black rhinoceros. It is the only “Big-Five” Park in Malawi. One group of animals usually overlooked is fish, which breed in the Shire River. The Park is home to riverine forests and extensive *mopane* woodlands (*Colophospermum mopane*).

The area around the Park is heavily populated with 80,000 to 100,000 people. The main activities of these people are farming cotton, maize, tobacco, and rice, as well as fishing. Because of the high population density, the Park is continuously threatened by poaching of flora and fauna. Many people use the Park illegally for harvesting resources such as firewood, grass, reeds and fish.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

To promote understanding between the communities around the Park and the Park officials, awareness campaigns and meetings were conducted in target villages. The establishment of local institutions called village natural resources committees (VNRCs) followed this.

Training workshops for the VNRC leaders on co-management on the eastern boundary of the Park was conducted from April to July 2001. This was a continuation of a program that started on the western border of LNP to build capacity among local communities for wildlife conservation.

A total of 120 VNRC members were trained from 36 villages on the eastern part of the Park. At the end of these training courses, two zonal committees were established, namely Mkango and Njati Natural Resources Committees.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The project had a very poor start, with the Peace Corp Volunteer, who was responsible for the project having focussing her attention on repairing an old Frankfurt Zoo Land Rover for use on the project. Considerable amounts of project funds were spent on conducting a few VNRC leaders training workshops and repairing the Land Rover. Because so much effort was invested in repairing the vehicle, the number of training workshops that were conducted in the nine months following project inception were far fewer than had been originally envisaged. Only two workshops were conducted over this period



When the Park Extension staff took over the project following the departure of the PCV, the staff complained that there was no proper hand over.

When the Park staff took over project management, they insisted on using large portions of project funds for paying their own training allowances. Few funds were allocated for activities that would assist the project staff in achieving their objectives. As a result, the program of training workshops was never completed.

### **Opportunities**

With the dialogue that has been initiated between the Park officials and the communities around the Park, the relationship between the two has greatly improved. This has provided a more conducive working environment for both parties

### **Conclusion**

Some progress has been made in the area of the Park co-management. For example, Njobvu VNRC has established a cultural village near the Park to promote eco-tourism. Cases of poaching have declined as a result of collaborative approaches to wildlife protection. However, poor financial management and record keeping resulted in the project incurring significant administrative overheads, which affected the financial support for implementation of the planned project activities.

### **3180-013: Linthipe Riverine Afforestation**

Amount of Grant	\$ 6,483.00 (MK 299,950.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 6,425.00 (MK382,690.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	40
Percentage Female Members	45

#### **Background**

The project covers the area from the confluence of the Linthipe and Lilongwe Rivers to Lake Malawi in Salima District. The distance is approximately 30 km. The area covers villages under four traditional authorities – Kalonga, Pemba, Maganga and Kambwiri.

The communities on both sides of the river total 41 villages with a population of 70,000 people. They had joined hands to plant indigenous tree species on the banks of the Linthipe River to reduce erosion of the riverbanks and reduce siltation in the river and the lake.

The project was to contribute to reducing the damage to agricultural production and human dwellings resulting from flash floods. The breeding areas for the lake salmon (the mpasa, *Opsaridium microlepis*) were to also to be stabilized.

The Kamapeka Environmental Group coordinated project activities in the area. The Department of Forestry, Salima District, provided the technical support services. Laborers were employed to raise the seedlings, which were distributed to households cultivating deforested areas along the River. The households were entrusted with the continued management of the young seedlings.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

To facilitate smooth project implementation, various project materials, especially tree nursery materials were procured in sufficient quantities to carry out the required activities.

Kamapeka Environmental Group conducted a total of 200 sensitization meetings in the project area. During the meetings, members of the community including their local leaders were sensitized on the need to rehabilitate the bare areas along the Linthipe River as a way of avoiding loss of agricultural land and also as a way of preventing flooding of the river.

Several areas needing rehabilitation were identified but, owing to financial limitations, only four of these were rehabilitated: one in each Traditional Authority covering the area.

The project raised 44,070 tree seedlings, which were only 18.36% of the targeted figure. The total number of seedlings distributed was 30,320, and 69% of these were distributed to female-headed households.

## **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Effective supervision by the Kamapeka Environmental Group was lacking because project bicycles were issued to only two people. These two were reluctant to lend the bicycles to other members of the committee for supervisory work.

Local leaders selected the people whom they wanted to represent them in the project committee. In many cases, the people who were chosen by the local leaders were those who could be manipulated by the chiefs. This created a lot of mistrust among members of the project.

Accountability of funds was a serious problem owing to what the committee members claimed to be the result of inadequate training that they received from COMPASS on small-grant financial management procedures. The Treasurer of the group and the former District Forest Officer are currently required to reimburse to COMPASS MK 32,460.00 and MK 15,000.00 respectively in unaccounted funds.

## **Opportunities**

The Director of Forestry has been instrumental in ensuring that the matter is resolved in accordance with Government Treasury Regulations. His action has provided a lesson to other Forestry Department staff that he will not spare anyone who misuses public or donor funds.

## **Conclusion**

In such a project, community members must play an active role at every stage. They should raise the seedlings and take care of the trees planted on their piece of land. This creates a sense of ownership and helps the project become sustainable. Selection of Committee members must be democratic and transparent to avoid mistrust among members.

### **3180-014: Cane Rat (*Thryonomous* spp.) Farming in Salima District**

Amount of Grant	\$ 6,306.00 (MK 291,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 4,629.00 (MK 301,000.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	20
Percentage Female Members	50

#### **Background**

The project is located in Salima District, close to the boundary with Nkhosakota in Benga. Cane rats are captured in wetlands adjacent to the villages around the project area.

Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary, where there is a cane-rat-breeding program, is the source of technical support to the project.

Cane rats are a delicacy to people in many parts of Malawi. It is easy to hunt and trap or kill them because their habitat is mostly grassland or reed beds and they are easy to track with trained dogs.

The suitable habitat for the two species of cane rats (*Thryonomous swindrianus* and *T. gragerianus*) in the area is becoming rapidly depleted owing to irresponsible human activities. This has resulted in a marked reduction in the population of the remaining cane rats and it is under high risk.

Many areas that are suitable habitat for cane rats are also suitable for dry season (winter) crop production and livestock grazing. These areas are converted to fields during the winter season, especially for sugar cane and maize production. Cane rats are killed in these areas because they are pests that damage the winter crop.

The Saopampeni Group was created to start a project that would ensure that cane rats are not at risk of extinction. The proposal was to implement a project aimed at domesticating them.

#### **Achievement / Strengths**

The Saopampeni Group has put up a magnificent barn for cane rats along the M5 Salima – Nkhosakota road. There are eleven cane rats in five pens, two cane rats believed to be a male and a female are placed in one pen, one pen has three cane rats in it. Another set of five pens is not yet occupied. They are being set aside to be stocked with mothers that will produce offspring.

The project has created awareness among people in the project area and a realization that cane rats can be domesticated for income and food.

The project members have acquired relevant skills to support good management of the cane rats. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife staff from Lilongwe Regional Office

provided the training. Everyone, who attended the course acknowledges that the training course provided the information they need. The topics of most interest to the participants were sexing cane rats, feeding and the identification and treatment of diseases.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Ever since the group stocked the pens with cane rats, almost a year ago, none has produced an offspring to increase their numbers. The same stock that the project started with is in the pens, even though the cane rats are well cared for. It is believed that cane rats are not prolific breeders and that it may take some time before they produce litters.

The shortage of maize husks due to competition with human requirements for sustenance, is creating difficulties in finding the required quantities of feed for the cane rats.

The project participants started without appropriate technical expertise, which contributed to slow progress of the project and slow and low utilization of grant funds.

### **Opportunities**

Apart from providing income from sales and protein in the people's diet, cane rats are an attraction that can contribute cash to the group. The group proposes to charge a gate fee for people to view the cane rats.

### **Conclusion**

Saopampeni Cane Rat Farming Group is an experienced cane-rat hunting team but it started this project on a very difficult note because it had no clear information on cane-rat domestication. It took considerable patience on the part of the COMPASS team in providing support and constant follow-up to transform the group into what it is now. This is a testimony that many community-based organizations have a will and capacity to implement a project suitable for them but that they require different levels and types of support. Donor agencies and service providers should not be discouraged with a group's initial poor performance because these are often only teething problems that can be overcome through provision of adequate support and regular follow up.

### **3180-015: Mpalasa Afforestation**

Amount of Grant	\$ 7,687.00 (MK 354,750.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 7, 766.00 (MK 481,459.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	40
Percentage Female Members	53

#### **Background**

Mpalasa Afforestation Project is located in Balaka District, 31 km to the northeast of the town on the Balaka – Mangochi Road via Chilipa.

The project aims to develop and maintain a well-managed natural resource base and environment that will lead to sustainable supply of forest resources to the communities in the project area. This is to be achieved through planting of trees and conserving existing ones.

Mpalasa VNRMC is the coordinating body of project activities, while the Department of Forestry, through Balaka District Forestry Office provide technical services. Communities in the participating villages raised tree seedlings, which were planted on communal areas on hills and village forest areas. Some of the seedlings were distributed to individuals to plant in their fields and around their homesteads. The communities have been charged with looking after the planted tree seedlings.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The participating communities have attained a special social status as a model group among the surrounding communities and some of these have been motivated to emulate them.

The local leaders have a strong drive for community mobilization and support for afforestation activities. This reflects the impact on the leaders and on the group that a field tour to Dowa had, where they visited and interacted with successful communities in afforestation.

Through training in leadership skills and natural resources management, the VNRMCs have been empowered to assume some of the roles usually carried out by forestry extension agents who operate from some distance from the project area. Their responsibility is to teach the interested communities how to form committees and establish nurseries.

Mpalasa managed to raise 31,115 tree seedlings of which 30,126 were planted with an initial survival rate of 87%.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Access to the project area is very difficult. The 31-km from Balaka Town to the project area is an arduous journey on an earth road that is in poor condition.

There is demand for land for opening up fields in the project area. This is causing a shortage of land on which to establish reasonably sized village woodlots.

The nature of the afforestation project activities does not provide for immediate benefits to the participating communities. This can be a disincentive if the project plan does not include income-generating activities that will bring benefits to members in the short term.

### **Opportunities**

The skills in community-based natural resources management that the project members have acquired from participating in this COMPASS-funded project is an asset to the area that should bring a visible multiplier effect in natural resources management.

### **Conclusion**

Even though this group seems to be performing excellently, it requires frequent follow-up and support to encourage the members to continue their good efforts.

### **3180-016: Establishment of Communal Herbal Gardens**

Amount of Grant	\$ 15,000.00 (MK 690,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$14,928.00 (MK 1,026,730.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	384
Percentage Female Members	81

#### **Background**

The HOPE Humana People to People Project's herbal gardens were established in August 2000. The project is being implemented in parts of Chiradzulu District covering a population of approximately 96,000 people, 86% of them are women. Almost 65% of the women are single mothers.

The District has only one free hospital that has a capacity of 70 beds. This results in unmanageable congestion of patients admitted to the hospital. A home-based care program has been adopted as a possible solution to these problems. Availability of herbal medicine to relieve the suffering of home-based care patients who have very limited access to formal medicines is the main aim of the project.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Implementation has been very successful because in the course of providing support and services to the participating communities, the HOPE Humana staff has gained information on traditional ways and beliefs concerning traditional medicine, witchcraft and magic.

The organization has conducted campaigns to create more awareness of the need for improved natural resource management with a focus on the varieties of indigenous plants that are being depleted.

The response from the participating communities in managing the herbal gardens has been very encouraging. It is very pleasing to see more women than men becoming involved in this project.

The project raised 3,400 seedlings and the organization provided 7,000 seedlings. Most of these species have dual purposes. Some are fruit trees that provide fruit much needed in the people's diet and some parts of the trees have medicinal uses, which are being used to relieve suffering from different types of diseases.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The community empowerment process is very rudimentary because the field-staff of HOPE Humana lack the necessary skills in community mobilization. They operate under strict instructions from their superiors.



Some communities started using the young plants before they had reached maturity. In addition, theft of seedlings and mature plants compounded this problem. *Moringa oleifera* and *Bauhinia thonningii* are especially prized.

Termite damage has resulted in the loss of more than 10% of the plants. A solution to this problem has not been found

Participation of men in the project is very low, close to 15%. When it comes to resource utilization, their participation is much higher than that of the women, almost 85%.

### **Opportunities**

The dual purpose of the tree species included in the project has won the appreciation of the project by many people. In fact, HOPE Humana People to People field staff are under constant pressure from chiefs in neighboring villages requesting the introduction of the project in to their areas.

### **Conclusion**

With the prevailing matrilineal system in the area, the project is likely to be sustainable owing to more women than men participating in the project.

### 3180-017: Nsipe Afforestation

Amount of Grant	\$ 13,500.00 (MK 690,000.00)
Total Disbursement	\$ 13,919.00 (MK 905,694.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	161
Percentage Female Members	39

#### Background

The project is in Ntcheu District, and coordinated by a Forestry Assistant based at the District Forest Office. Ten villages are taking part.

The communities in the project area had been raising seedlings and establishing village woodlots with assistance from the Forestry Department. Their resources were very limited and little was accomplished.

Upon hearing over the radio, of a newly started USAID-funded activity called COMPASS, a special project committee was set up to obtain more information and seek assistance in preparing a grant application.

#### Achievements / Strengths

The project is coordinated by an active project steering committee and local leaders under technical guidance of a Forestry Assistant based at Ntcheu District Forest Office. The steering committee members have acquired the relevant skills through participation in training and field tours.

The project managed to raise **140,179 tree seedlings, and 17,149 were successfully planted.** Only 3,061 seedlings were sold and 7,947 were issued to the project participants, free of charge for planting in their fields and homesteads.

The different committees in the project area have sensitized neighboring communities who are now seeking to replicate the afforestation activities in their areas.

The project participants have designed strategies that will generate money to support the project activities in future. A major source is contributions from participating VNRMCs.

#### Constraints / Constraints

The commitment of some participants to project activities has been waning owing to lack of incentives such as allowances, food for work and participation in workshops and field tours. Some local leaders, who had not been invited to attend a residential training course, feel the project steering committee is sidelining them. Hence, they are no longer supporting their VNRMCs.

The steering committee members still lack the capacity to manage project finances on their own as they claim not to have been adequately trained on the matter. They rely on the Forestry Assistant to do the bookkeeping and accounting for them.

### **Opportunities**

People's enthusiasm for community-based afforestation projects is very high in the District. This is an opportunity to capitalize on promoting community-based natural resource management.

### **Conclusion**

Community mobilization involved introduction of incentives such as food and refreshments during project work, cash allowances for special project activities and inclusion at workshops. This was not an appropriate approach and it is now resulting in some members dropping out because project funding has come to an end.

### **3180-018: Eastern Boundary Fence at Nyafulu**

Amount of Grant	\$ 9,973.00 (MK 558,500.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 9,711.00 (MK 558,980.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership (Beneficiaries)	5,000
Percentage Female Beneficiaries	40

#### **Background**

Liwonde National Park (LNP) is situated in Machinga and Mangochi Districts. It is the natural home to a great diversity of animal and plant species including endangered species such as black rhinoceros, elephant and sable antelope. It is currently one of Malawi's premier tourist attractions and has been the focus of internationally funded animal translocations. A dense population of subsistence farmers surrounds LNP. The major crops of these farmers are maize, groundnuts, rice and cassava. All these crops are susceptible to damage by large herbivores.

An undeniable reality that threatens the long-term sustainability of LNP is that both the elephant population within the Park and the human population outside of the Park, are increasing. This is resulting in increasing conflict between the Park's elephants and the surrounding subsistence farmers. Hundreds of hectares of subsistence crops planted close to the Park boundary are destroyed each year mainly by elephant and hippopotamus. Over the past four years, elephants in and around LNP have killed more than 25 people. A well-maintained boundary fence has become increasingly important for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the LNP.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

All the construction tasks were successfully completed by 15<sup>th</sup> December 2000. With the successful erection of an electrified boundary fence, elephant, hippo and other animals within the Park boundary have been contained. This has reduced incidents of crop raiding and, therefore, tension between the villagers and park officials has also been reduced.

The fence is assisting Park authorities in preventing illegal access into the Park by acting as a physical barrier. The construction of staff housing has allowed the park authorities to place trained personnel in the area to assist in law enforcement and extension work.

The goodwill generated by the erection of the fence has encouraged a suitable environment in which VNRCs are able to function effectively. The project received massive support from local communities and employed local people for the construction of the fence, which has also contributed to improvement of relationship between the local villagers and the park authorities.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

A considerable devaluation of the Kwacha shortly after the project received the COMPASS grant reduced the value of the grant significantly when the price of fuel and various construction materials are dollar based and these costs rose after the devaluation.

Early and heavy rains closed access roads through the Park in the first week of November 2000. This meant a 2-hour route via Ntaja to Nyafulu was necessary, instead of the usual 40-minute drive through the Park.

### **Opportunities**

Construction of the suitable boundary electric fence has generated goodwill that will facilitate co-management of flora and fauna within LNP.

### **Conclusion**

This was a most successful project that was undertaken by competent management personnel. It should be a model to others, who have plans to implement donor-funded projects in this area.

### **3180-019: Guinea Fowl Management, Bee-keeping and Efficient Wood Stove Making**

Amount of Grant	\$ 3,000.00 MK 168,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 3,013.00 (MK 227,444.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	520
Percentage Female Members	48

#### **Background**

Tsogolo La Ana project is located in Changoima, in northwest Chikwawa District. It is in Traditional Authority Chapananga's area, which has a total population of 27,000 people.

The project tackled problems of environmental degradation. Bush fires, which people set in search of wild animals or for clearing the land, cause much of the degradation. A 3-day field visit organized by COMPASS to Kam'mwamba in Mwanza District inspired the community to prepare a realistic project proposal that was submitted to COMPASS for funding. The aim of the project is to raise community awareness on the interdependence of the community and natural resources.

#### **Achievements / Weaknesses**

The project has produced 275 guinea fowl and 35 beehives for distribution to project members. They also produced 1,605 fuel-efficient stoves, which are currently being used by project members. A total of 19 beehives have been colonized and some bees have already produced honey that will be harvested soon.

The project has sensitized and initiated regeneration and protection of natural resources such as bamboo, shrubs and grass within the project impact area. People have established village regulations to safeguard village natural resources through punitive measures for infractions. Established village and individual woodlots are being well managed with proper weeding and firebreaks and are accepted as valuable village resources.

In addition, many households are now using fuel-efficient wood stoves, a clear reflection that people have experienced the benefits of the stoves and their contribution to reducing the quantity of firewood required for domestic cooking.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The project had unintentionally distributed an improper ratio of male guinea fowls to females to project members, which affected the breeding habits of the birds. Some members received birds of the same sex while others received more males than required. This ended up with the male birds constantly fighting instead of mating with females.

Heavy rains contributed to high mortality of guinea fowl chicks, slow stove production and distribution and some bees deserted previously colonized hives.

During the rainy season, the area is completely cut off because there is no way to cross the Mwanza River in the southern part of the area and a number of small rivers on the road to Mwanza District headquarters also flood. People must travel to and from the area by another road that passes through Zobwe in Mozambique.

### **Opportunities**

Two dedicated members of the project committee (Oscar Chilemba and Sitaziyo Asitala) have the determination not to allow the activities to slacken. It is through their presence and efforts that projects in the area are assured of sustainability and success.

### **Conclusion**

Despite being an environmentally fragile area, some positive impacts of the project are becoming visible. These will encourage more and more communities to become involved in community-based natural resource management activities.

### **3180-020: Sawdust Briquette Making**

Amount of Grant	\$ 2,400.00 (MK 134,020.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 1,883.00 (MK 134,020.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	25
Percentage Female Members	100

#### **Background**

The project is situated in Nyani village near Songani Trading Centre, 12 km along the road to Liwonde from Zomba. The group is made up of volunteers, who assist over 350 orphans in nearly 20 villages. The volunteers and guardians of orphans are all villagers, who are engaged mainly in farming.

Firewood in Songani and Zomba town is obtained from the pine plantation on Zomba Mountain and is usually purchased from others, who collect and sell it. Those that cannot afford to buy wood, collect firewood from the remaining trees within the villages and suburbs. Another product of the pine plantation is timber, some of which is sawn within the locality, producing large quantities of sawdust, which is put to no use. The project proposal was to manufacture briquettes from waste sawdust. The rural area is densely populated and so demand for firewood is very high. The group envisaged that the main market for the briquettes would be the peri-urban area of Zomba town.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

From the time the project took-off, the following activities have been carried out:

- Training of 25 members in Business Management.
- Construction of a spacious working area and briquette storage-shed.
- All project materials that were needed for smooth implementation of the project were procured.
- Briquettes are being produced at a rate of 350 briquettes per day.
- Selling of briquettes mainly to WICO and smaller quantities at locations within the Municipality of Zomba, has generated MK3, 000.00 in supplementary income for the group.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The briquette-pressing machine, borrowed from a lady in Zomba town, is broken and the group has made plans to purchase their own machine. The plan is taking too long to implement.

As in other areas, marketing of briquettes is difficult because demand is low.



## **Opportunities**

Issues of HIV/AIDS and orphan care are increasingly being favored for funding by a number of organizations. It should not be difficult for the group of orphan guardians to identify a lucrative income-generating activity that could be supported by a donor.

## **Conclusion**

Briquette making is not a viable enterprise that the guardians of orphans can rely on for providing adequate financial support to the orphans. The group should expand its enterprises to include other income generating activities that are more lucrative than briquette making.

### **3180-021: Advocacy, Environmental Education and Communication Programme**

Amount of Grant	\$17,500.00 (MK1,086,250.00)
Total Disbursed	\$15,046.00 (MK1,085,850.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$2,454.00
Total Membership (Beneficiaries)	120,000
Percentage Female Beneficiaries	40

#### **Background**

The Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM) was founded in 1947 with the sole aim of promoting the establishment of protected areas for the conservation of wildlife. It remains the principal NGO working in the field of wildlife, natural resources and environmental conservation. Today, WESM focus on two main programs: Advocacy, Environmental Education and Communication (AEEC) and Integrated Nature Resource Management (NRM) with a major focus on Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).

The current external objectives of the Society are to:

- Maintain effective relationships with relevant stakeholders through collaboration, affiliation, partnership and service delivery.
- Increase influence on national policy and action in environmental education and community-based management of natural resources.
- Develop and implement projects that address the root causes of environmental degradation and encourage sustainable management of natural resources in Malawi.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

- More than 30 schools in the Northern Region of Malawi were reached.
- Two workshops for wildlife club leaders were conducted (one in the North and the other in the South).
- Six thousand copies of *Nantchengwa* magazine, 6,000 copies of environmental calendars, and leaflets on WESM's environmental education activities, and *What is Environment?* were produced.
- A 10-minute program was produced for Malawi Broadcasting Corporation radio.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Transport for the Project Coordinator was not reliable, hence several programs were interrupted owing to lack of transport.

Devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha pushed the cost of essential items and services up, thereby reducing the amount of what could be achieved with the funds from COMPASS.

### **Opportunities**

The project has a balance of \$2,454.00 that could be claimed from COMPASS to wind up the remaining essential activities of the project.

### **Conclusion**

Loss of essential personnel in the Society will soon have an impact and the capacity of the organization to implement projects will decrease. The Board of WESM will have to address this matter with considerable urgency.

### **3180-022: Advocacy on Sustainable Use and Management of Forest Reserves**

Amount of Grant	\$ 15,000.00 (MK 1,019,191.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 15,100.00 (MK 1,108,278.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	851
Percentage Female Members	76

#### **Background**

The idea of starting the activity came from the communities surrounding the forest reserves as a result of NICE's (National Initiative on Civic Education) on-going civic education on sustainable natural resource management. CURE (Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment) had completed a participatory rural appraisal in the project area and in their report to the National Forestry Programme (NFP), they strongly recommended collaborative management of the forest reserves.

A ground-truthing exercise revealed that the communities rely heavily on the forest reserves for their household resource requirements, making them one of the main users of the forest reserves. Continued isolation of this major user group from management of the forest reserves would lead to serious problems that the Forestry Department would find difficult to resolve on its own.

The Forestry Departments in Dedza, Ntcheu and Salima confirmed the severity of the deforestation in forest reserves. They requested that the communities surrounding the forest reserves be trained in sustainable use of the forestry resources and also to increase their awareness of the opportunities presented by the new Forestry Act.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The project covered 37 villages in 4 Traditional Authorities and 2 Sub Traditional Authorities in Salima, Ntcheu and Dedza Districts.

From October 2000, the project trained 18 village-based trainers, who started working with the communities immediately after the training. They were trained for 3 days in nursery management, agroforestry technologies, concepts of VNRMCs, and community mobilization skills. The trainers attended monthly refresher courses to reinforce their working knowledge.

The VNRMCs have also been trained. Topics included the functions of VNRMCs, leadership skills and interpretation of the new Forestry Policy and Act.

The various communities involved in the project raised a total of 507,926 tree seedlings, 490,729 were planted and an initial survival rate of 84% was achieved. Some project communities have contributed funds towards running of the project activities in their respective villages.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Involvement of Government and other NGOs personnel, who have similar interests in the project area, has been minimal. This has made the other extension workers fail to back the project whenever community members having an interest in the project wanted to learn more.

The project started late, in October instead of July or August. By the time the project was starting, people were already involved in their farming activities, thereby reducing their full participation in the project's initial activities. The rains had started early making it difficult for the farmers to divide their time.

### **Opportunities**

There was some cost sharing between NICE and COMPASS on the resources that were used in the project. This, to some extent, eased the problem of resource shortages.

### **Conclusion**

The project covered an unmanageable area. Only one coordinator from NICE was expected to supervise all the programs in the three districts. His efforts have had little tangible impact on community-based management of natural resources in the area. It was, therefore recommended to NICE to develop a second project proposal that would concentrate its efforts in just one district.

### **3180-023: Participatory Fish Farming**

Amount of Grant	\$9,360.00 (MK584,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$8,433.00 (MK615,312.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$927.00
Total Membership	25
Percentage Female Members	30

#### **Background**

A group of youths from Bangwe Township in Blantyre known as Voice of the Voiceless submitted an aquaculture proposal to COMPASS. After reviewing the proposal, COMPASS noted that there were certain elements in the proposal that were in line with the COMPASS small grants program objectives but that the members of the Voice of the Voiceless had no technical capacity to undertake the project. In collaboration with the National Aquaculture Center (NAC) in Domasi, a 12-day training course on fish farming for 6 members of the youth group was organized and funded by COMPASS.

The project is located in the southern part of Zomba District, in Kalino Village under Sub Traditional Authority Mbiza in Chief Chikowi's area. The site is 7 km from the Blantyre – Zomba road junction at Makoka Agricultural Research Station. The road goes to Sable Farming's Chipale Estate offices.

The project has been designed to benefit participants from 10 villages nearby Kalino Village. Depending on the outcome of the project, similar projects would be replicated in other villages under Sub Traditional Authority Mbiza.

The project is aimed at reducing pressure on natural resources by introducing fish farming as an alternative source of household income and improving the nutritional status of the people by providing protein from fresh fish.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Start-up project activities included mobilization, facilitation and pond construction. Mobilization campaigns were conducted in eight villages while facilitation was done at the pond site as a way of transferring knowledge gained by the six youth members from NAC's training in Domasi to participating project members. This was a process that involved the construction of a main pond.

Various project materials, including wheelbarrows, hoes, shovels, and bicycles have been procured and put to proper use.

About 1,300 fingerlings of *Tilapia shiranus* were stocked into the completed pond in early February 2001. Construction of another pond, specifically for catfish, an office building and a hopper (used for safe-keeping of young fish scooped out of the pond water at harvest time for restocking of the pond) has been completed and the structures are being used as planned.

The 10-member group that is constantly working at the pond site has attained relevant skills in fish farming. NAC has confidence in their ability to carry out fish farming activities without being continually supervised. It is for this reason that these project members are now assisting many other people in the area, who have been approaching them for assistance in designing and implementing fish farming activities.

So far, the group has harvested the main pond in November 2001 when about 150 kg of mature fish was harvested. An income of MK9,600.00 was realized.

The group is no longer dependent on the Voice of the Voiceless for technical advice and facilitation. It is managing its affairs completely independently of any outside influence.

### **Constraint / Weaknesses**

The original arrangement of having project facilitators based in Blantyre, which is some 48 km from the project site, was not practical. It increased travel costs and reduced the time the facilitators were at the site to do their work.

When project funds were being channel to the project through the youth organization, a lot of leakage occurred that led to insufficient funds reaching the project members. This was not allowed to continue and the project members were requested to open another bank account, managed by the members themselves, through which COMPASS was channel their project funds.

Staff from NAC have always demanded payment for the services they have offered to the project. Some claims were not justifiable and COMPASS asked some of the NAC staff to refund money they obtained from project members as allowances for a field-training program.

### **Opportunities**

Work at the pond site is professionally done and the group has maintained the site in a meticulous manner, which makes the site very attractive to visitors.

### **Conclusion**

Work accomplished by this group is commendable. Any further assistance to the group that may be possible will be a worthwhile undertaking.

### **3180-024: Lake Chilwa Boat Co-management**

Amount of Grant	\$13,326.00 (MK1,066,100.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 13,281.00 (MK1,027,700.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	310
Percentage Female Members	1

#### **Background**

The aim of the project is conserve, manage and protect the fish in Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon. This can be achieved through efficient patrolling the lake and apprehending illegal fishers.

Lake Chilwa is a closed lake-basin that has no outlet through a number of rivers drain into it. The lake has, during certain years in the past, completely dried up, most recently during the 1995/96 season. The experiences of this time led to the development of by-laws by the fishing communities. When the lake dried up, fish breeding-stock remains in pools along the rivers that drain into the lake. The new by-laws prohibit fishers from fishing these pools.

Many people are dependent on the fish from the lake for food and income. The fish stocks are under threat of depletion from unscrupulous fishing practices of certain fishers on the lake.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Since the project covers the three Districts of Machinga, Zomba and Phalombe, one patrol boat and engine was procured for BVC (Beach Village Committee) activities in each district.

An initial boat for Zomba District was procured in January 2001 after the Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs witnessed the issuing of the grant agreement on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2000. This boat was to be operated on pilot basis in Zomba District before the other two boats for Machinga and Phalombe, were procured. The remaining boats were finally procured in June 2001.

On 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2000, representatives of Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon BVCs and a small team of fishers representatives met at a COMPASS supported workshop at Zomba Residential Training Center to review their fishery by-laws. The meeting agreed on 22 recommendations. Later in May 2001, COMPASS hired a lawyer to put these by-laws into legal language for endorsement by the Minister and the Director of Fisheries.

The committees and affiliated Beach Village Committees are enforcing by-laws through patrols to control the fishing during the close season particularly when the fish breed.

Many fishers are now aware of the benefits of controlled fishing and they are complying with the law by ensuring that other fishers are adhering to the regulations. Some fishers, who are not affiliated with a committee, are also interested in becoming part of the patrol team.



The committees have generated some income, about MK10,600.00, through fines and have also realized additional income through hiring the boats out for transport. The committees have instituted a separate fund to support the running and maintenance of the boats.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Corruption is a major problem that is confounding the efforts of patrol teams. Chiefs, Village Headmen, Association Members, BVC Members and Fisheries Department staff have been accused of corrupt practices. Patrolling cannot be effective under such circumstances.

There is a very serious problem of financial mismanagement of non-project funds, especially with the Association Members, who belong to an umbrella organization that oversees the activities of other organizations in the fisheries programs. This jeopardizes the efforts of efficient organizations that have realized funds from fines and have deposited the money with the Association.

The support provided by the Fisheries Department staff to the Boat Committee is far from adequate. It is through their own initiative that the Boat Committee members are making progress.

### **Opportunities**

Once signed by the Minister and the Director of Fisheries, the by-laws and regulations will ensure that the BVCs have a strong legal position should any offenders challenge their efforts and actions in a court of law.

### **Conclusion**

The Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon by-laws, whose final draft was produced in May 2001 have not yet been signed by the Minister or the Director. This might be seen as an indication of the lack of vision that the Fisheries Department personnel and others have regarding the importance of having formally legalized by-laws.

## **3180-025: Community-Based Management of Natural Resources and Environment**

Amount of Grant	\$ 25,000.00 (MK1,950,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 22,044.00 (MK 1,528,967.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$ 2,956.00
Total Membership (Beneficiaries)	1,050
Percentage Female Beneficiaries	38

### **Background**

The project is located in T/A Mpherembe in Mzimba District in Northern Malawi. It is 55 km from Mzuzu City, turning to the west at Ekwendeni (15 km from Mzuzu), where the project headquarters are located. The distance from the offices to the project site is 40 km on an earth road.

The project area has a gently-sloping landscape. The Viphya escarpment between Lake Malawi and the project area creates a rain shadow. From previous studies, the area was rated as having the highest biomass of any study area in the country. Rainfall patterns are characterized by long dry spells and by being undependable.

The project was designed to run in concert with existing projects in the area. The other projects focus on infrastructure development, such as constructing school blocks, health centers and roads. The COMPASS project component runs for twelve months and focuses on environmental issues.

### **Achievements / Strengths**

#### ***Training and Sensitization***

A Water and Soil Conservation Committee has undertaken a practical 3-day training on the subject. Following this training, 20 farmers with an average land holding of 2.5 hectares, had their gardens pegged and marker ridged. The same group of farmers will be involved in agroforestry practices. They have already established a 10-metre by 18-metre nursery shed. The target number of *Faidherbia albida* seedlings that are to be raised is 50,000.

#### ***Dam Rehabilitation***

Rehabilitation work on a dam has been completed. An estimated 6,000 cubic meter reservoir has been dredged. A 50-metre embankment has been completed. A spillway that has been reinforced with stones and cement has been constructed. A shallow well and water trough were also constructed and are now both functional.

#### ***Bee Keeping***

The project has procured 15 beehives to be hung in a 150-km<sup>2</sup> catchment. A group of twenty farmers, who have already been trained in bee-keeping technology will undertake this

activity. Each beehive has a capacity of producing 20 kg of honey. This translates to 300 kg of honey from this activity.

The project will continue to build the capacity of the bee farmers, especially on honey processing and marketing. The plans are to conduct a field tour for these farmers to Chiwogolo Bee Farm in Mzuzu.

### ***Soya Production***

The project has loaned forty 50 kg-bags of Magoye soya seed to smallholder farmers for production. The target groups are mainly women farmers, who are the main food producers.

A total of 40.5 hectares have been put under this crop. It is estimated that 160.5 metric tonnes of soya will be produced this season. Much of this soya will be used to feed household members once it is ground into flour after an initial roasting process.

### ***VNRMCs***

A total of 10 VNRMCs have been put in place. The Department of Forestry staff has been an instrumental partner in this regard. So far, the Department has trained some of the VNRMCs and the process is continuing

World Vision International has taken a keen interest in the afforestation activities since poverty in the area is leading to significant deforestation.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The carrying capacity for cattle in the area is very low but people are reluctant to trim the size of their cattle herds. They treat ownership of a large herd as a status symbol. If this issue is not resolved, land degradation by livestock in the area will never be reversed.

By channeling the funds through World Vision International to the communities in Kayezi, the approach that is being adopted is more top-down than is desirable. This approach restricts opportunities for empowering the people to become self-reliant.

Some villagers were previously resettled in these target catchments. These people are opening farms in the catchment, which is leading to significant cutting of trees. It will be essential to take the views of these groups into account as community land management is introduced.

### **Opportunities**

The Chairman of the project committee is a retired civil servant, who was working for the Department of Agricultural Research in the Ministry of Agriculture. People in the area tend to respect and listen to his advice. World Vision should use this man more to build on the work of its own staff.

## **Conclusion**

Effective rural institutions (committees) can be reliable instruments for sound project management. This, however, goes much deeper than formation of committees and training them. It calls for empowering the local community.

### **3180-026: Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resources Management Involving Rural Communities and National Parks in Chikwawa District**

Amount of Grant	\$ 47,011.00 (MK 3,807,891.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 34,404.00 (MK 2,502,281.00)
Disbursement Status	\$ 12,607.00 remains to be disbursed
Total membership	2,050
Percentage Female Members	41

#### **Background**

The International Eye Foundation, in collaboration with the management of Lengwe National Park (also serving Majete and Mwabvi Reserves), the Department of Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation prepared and submitted the project proposal to COMPASS for funding.

Rapid deforestation, poor farming practices, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall and inadequate income to purchase farm inputs are identified as playing a major role in decreasing agricultural production in the area. In addition, 90% of the population is dependent on wood for cooking and building.

With the speed of deforestation taking place now, the national forests can only support the current demand for about 15 years. These problems not only affect the people living in the villages but also the national parks within the District. An increasing number of villagers are turning to poaching of animals, trees and other plants, as these resources are becoming scarce outside the parks.

To address these problems, a multi-disciplinary approach was proposed. Multipurpose trees, including *Moringa* and *Neem*, will be promoted. This intervention will address the problem of soil erosion, as well as provide the villagers with the much-needed resources, such as firewood, construction materials, dietary supplements, organic fertilizer and natural pesticides. To reduce the consumption of firewood, fuel-efficient mud stoves and briquettes will be promoted, thus indirectly also contributing to erosion control.

Further, to provide community members with animal protein and, at the same time, to reduce poaching in the park, the project will introduce small-animal production programs, focusing on rabbits and guinea fowl.

Finally the project has a participatory capacity-building component. For this, field staff from three EPAs (Extension Planning Areas), which cover the project catchment area, will be trained in all proposed activities for the project. This will strengthen the EPA centres' capacity to disseminate information effectively to farmers.

## **Achievements / Strengths**

According to the program, the project has distributed *Moringa* and *Neem* tree species, which have been planted at homesteads and also along field boundaries. Start-up guinea fowl and rabbits were distributed to 10 farmers in each participating village. After these have multiplied, the 10 farmers will distribute the guinea fowl and rabbits to other farmers for expansion of the project activity. Women have been trained in mud-stove manufacture and are now in full production of these stoves either for sale or for home use.

VNRCs have been established and trained to mobilize and sensitize fellow communities to take the responsibility of conserving the natural resources. The VNRCs have been trained and empowered to monitor the project activities to ensure sustainability. In addition, the project has promoted social interaction among the project participants supported with their local leaders in natural resource management.

The multidisciplinary arrangement in project implementation has strengthened the human capacity that is effectively disseminating information to farmers.

## **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Financial records submitted to COMPASS by the project management team are not consistent with the COMPASS small grants financial management requirements. This has caused serious problems when attempting to monitor and analyze the financial resources used by the organization.

The VNRCs are not fully involved in decision making and monitoring of the project. They are on the receiving end thereby perpetuating the dependency syndrome in project management.

The guinea fowl and rabbit stocks were procured by an inexperienced person, who was not certain about the sex of the guinea fowl and rabbits that were issued to the participants. This has contributed to a very poor reproduction rate.

Construction materials for the guinea fowls and rabbits pens are very scarce in the area. The very poor-looking pens for guinea fowl and rabbits that have been specially constructed under the project reflect this constraint.

## **Opportunities**

The project is integrated into the existing IEF's (International Eye Foundation) Food Security Project. Implementation of this project began in 1996 and has generated high levels of interest among the farmers of Chikwawa District. The current project is therefore able to benefit from the existing infrastructure, as well as the expertise of the IEF personnel.

## **Conclusion**

IEF field staff members are using blueprint participatory approaches that were prepared under totally different conditions from theirs. The Chikwawa project area is unique in its social, cultural and economic characteristics. It is therefore necessary to work out the best ways of

interacting with the participating farmers in a more participatory manner than what is currently in place.

### 3180-027: Chiwembe Dam Mushroom Production

Amount of Grant	\$2,000.00 (MK159,800.00)
Total Disbursed	\$2,159.00 (MK159,800.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	11
Percentage Female Members	91

#### Background

The Chiwembe Dam has been colonized by the water hyacinth (*Namasupuni*), an invasive aquatic weed that has detrimental effects on the environment. The weed can produce huge biomass in a short time and has high tolerance for survival.

Water hyacinth covering the water surface blocks sunlight. Absence of sunlight encourages growth of certain algae that compete for nutrients and inhibits growth of plankton that 98% of the available fish species feed on. It also affects the chemistry of the water by increasing carbon dioxide concentration, absorbing large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus and reducing oxygen content of the water. These two factors have resulted in complete eradication of fish from Chiwembe Dam.

This project was designed to reduce household poverty through profitable utilization of the water hyacinth. With its satisfactory nutrient content and huge biomass production, water hyacinth provides an opportunity to support its own removal from the water. The Madalitso Entrepreneurs will manage the weed by using it profitably as an alternative substrate for sporophore production of oyster mushrooms.

#### Achievements / Strengths

Mushroom production and business management training was provided by EDETA, a local NGO that provides training in enterprise development and business management.

Construction of the sheds was done as part of the mushroom production training course. The women collected materials for substrate preparation (banana leaves and rice husks) enough for 1,400 packets, which the mushrooms colonize.

In readiness for the COMPASS funding, the women and one man gathered eight bundles of thatching grass for the mushroom shelters to be constructed under the project. They negotiated for free use of a Blantyre City boat to harvest ten 50Kg bags of dried water hyacinth. They received a donation of 91kg of Grade B cotton waste and 56 kg of Grade D from David Whitehead and Sons. Cotton waste is a key substrate that is used along side the dried water hyacinth. They also contributed money for the training and payment of the City boat operator. The amount was MK7,000.00 for the training and MK800.00 for the boat operator.



The group is using waste paper briquettes produced by another group of women in Ndirande (funded by COMPASS) to sterilize the substrate instead of using firewood, which would be much less environmentally friendly.

Initial harvests of the mushrooms generated a supplementary cash income of K57,313.00 (\$856.00) for the group. In time more production and hence income is expected.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Acquisition of land was a major problem. The long bureaucratic processes that were involved delayed the start of the project.

The germination viability of some lots of the spores purchased from Chancellor College was low. This contributed to low production of mushrooms in a number of production cycles.

There is a high risk of the mushroom shelters being vandalized, despite having an alert watchman always present at the site. This is not uncommon in Malawi, where people who are jealous of others' success often resort to destructive behavior.

### **Opportunities**

Mushroom production is a lucrative business, the retail price to customers is MK250.00 per kg. The market is good. This will motivate the group to continue and build on their initial successes.

### **Conclusion**

The interdependence that exists between the Chiwembe and the Ndirande groups is an essential aspect that will ensure sustainability of both enterprises if the business relationship between the two is cordial.

## **3180-028 – Community-Based Natural Resource Management Program**

Amount of Grant	\$14,735.00 (MK1,042,430.00)
Total Disbursement	\$14,735.00 (MK1,024,430.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	4000
Percentage Female Members	85

### **Background**

This is a follow-on project to Project 3180-005, which was successfully completed. The first project included 10 villages of the 300 villages in the area.

Under this project, BERDO has extended its activities to 20 new villages. Unlike the first project, which focussed on afforestation only, this second project has included other activities such as guinea-fowl rearing, bee keeping and clay-stove production, which have a potential for generating benefits in the short-term.

### **Achievements / Strengths**

The same team that managed the first project is coordinating the second project. This gives an opportunity for the project to benefit from the experience and expertise of the team, which it gained from managing the first project.

The project has conducted 30 awareness campaign meetings, trained 620 people in capacity building and in technical subjects and conducted 13 meetings on forest patrols. This reduced the number of reported fires from a target of 5 to 4. All tools, equipment and materials for the project have been procured.

The project members collected and purchased a total of 150 kg of various types of tree seeds that were sown in 30 nurseries. A total of 450,000 tree seedlings were raised and 310,000 planted by late January.

The coordinating team conducted 30 supervision, monitoring, extension and publicity meetings. For the new activities in the project, 510 mud stoves and 30 beehives have been constructed. Forty guinea fowl were purchased and distributed to pilot farmers.

Participation in CBNRM activities has increased from 650 participants during the first project to 2,500 during the second project and the need for supervision by the Forestry Worker has been greatly reduced because the VNRMCS and local leaders are capable of handling technical matters very competently.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Community mobilization and environmental sensitization have resulted in a great increase in demand for CBNRM (Community-Based Natural Resource Management) from surrounding communities, which the project cannot meet in financial or technical terms.

The project area is very large and the available human capacity and resources to deliver the expected services is limited.

### **Opportunities**

The project has empowered the VNRMCs and mandated local institutions to take greater responsibility to own, conserve and protect their natural resources. The Board of Trustees and volunteers are being exposed to project management skills enabling them to assume additional project responsibilities.

### **Conclusion**

There is over-reliance of the organization and the communities on the Executive Director, who is employed as a Forestry Extension Worker in the area. This might compromise continuity of the project in the event of his departure.

### **3180-029: Bee keeping**

Amount of Grant	\$3,250.00 (MK 253,000.00)
Total Disbursement	\$2,855.00 (MK 204,000.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$395.00
Total Membership	21
Percentage Female Members	67

#### **Background**

The project is one of the four COMPASS-funded projects that are located in State protected areas. It is located in Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, which is magnificently sited on top of the Rift Valley escarpment above the Lake. It is the oldest established reserve in Malawi. It has a landscape of crags and gorges of tumbling streams, of miombo woodland and dense tropical rainforest. The Bua River spills over waterfalls on its course to the Lake.

The group was allowed to have a project in the Reserve as a strategy for co-management of wildlife and environment. By working in the Reserve, where the beehives are hung, the group would be inconveniencing those who had intentions to enter the Reserve illegally. In a way, this is contributing to the patrolling of the Reserve.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The group has constructed and hung 5 beehives, it has purchased 2 bicycles, roofing sheets for the 5 hives, steel wire, and some stationery.

Before launching the activities of the project, the group underwent a short training course on bee keeping, which was organized by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife staff. The group, together with Chitsanzo Bee-keeping and Environmental Club of Lilongwe, were taken on a tour to Monkey Bay, where they learnt from a peer group how honey is harvested, processed and marketed.

#### **Constraints**

The size of the group and the number of beehives hung are inconsistent. The group is too large for the 5 beehives to generate significant supplementary income for all the members.

Some of the project members have already realized the seriousness of this problem. They are now seeking to embark on a different project, perhaps involving mushroom production, and threaten to abandon the current bee-keeping project completely.

Most of the programs for the group are poorly planned and coordinated because the Chairperson of the group does not want to listen to other people's suggestions. This results in a lot of disputes and expressions of indignation during the group's meetings.

## **Opportunities**

Honey has a large and reliable market in Malawi, which should encourage the members of this project to invest more in order to increase honey production.

## **Conclusion**

At this stage, switching from bee keeping to mushroom production may be premature because the former is more profitable than the latter. The fact is that there is a better market for honey than for mushrooms.

### **3180-030: Fruit Tree Nursery**

Amount of Grant	\$1,500.00 (MK 115,600.00)
Total Disbursed	\$1,491.00 (MK102,800.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	25
Percentage Female Members	40

#### **Background**

This is a follow-on project from Project 3180-003. The grant was awarded on the basis of the excellent performance that the group demonstrated during the implementation of the first project and the critical activities (grafting and budding) that required additional funding to be completed.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The grafting and budding activities continued with the new funding from COMPASS, 1,000 citrus trees were budded and 700 mangoes were grafted. All are ready for sale.

The group sold MK82,000.00 worth of grafted and budded fruit tree seedlings to an NGO that is conducting a fruit-tree growing promotion program in another area. An additional MK2,500.00 were generated from sales to individuals at the nursery site.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The greenhouse was damaged by strong winds rendering it unsuitable. From August 2001, the group has been trying to replace the torn plastic sheet but it has failed owing to scarcity of the material.

#### **Opportunities**

The group has been widely publicized and has won the appreciation of a number of organizations. Its leader is a charismatic person and commands a lot of respect from others.

#### **Conclusion**

A number of individuals and organizations are attempting improved fruit-tree seedling production. This threatens to flood the market. The Matindi Group should aim for efficient production techniques that will enable it to sell its improved fruit-tree seedlings at a lower price than the competitors.



### **3180-031: Briquettes Promotion Campaign**

Amount of Grant	\$ 4,025.00 (MK310,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 4,036.00 (MK292,472.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	10
Percentage Female Members	100

#### **Background**

This project was a supplemental activity to the recently completed Project 3180-001. At the end of the project, it was recognized that the level of achievement of the women could be extended and consolidated through another project. The second project was treated as an add-on activity because its implementation was to be based on lessons captured from the first project.

What prompted the need for the second project was a potential market for briquettes that the group of ten women had identified. They also entered into a contract with another women's group in Chiwembe. This group was also funded by COMPASS (Project 3180-027) and needed the briquettes as an alternative to firewood needed in the process of sterilizing a composted substrate for mushroom production.

The performance of the group during the first project was generally good but at times it was compromised by the size of the group, causing occasional chaos in project management.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

The add-on project made it possible for the group to increase its briquette production and marketing. Production was increased through procurement of a high-output press from Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre. The machine is capable of producing 12 briquettes at a time, unlike the conventional wooden press that produced only one briquette at a time. The quantity of briquettes sold has increased tremendously because of the supply of briquettes under a contract with the Chiwembe Group and some being sold regularly to buyers in Nyambadwe.

The enterprise became more remunerative than before. Their bank account had a balance of MK20,000.00.

Other achievements included the following

- Four displays that were successfully conducted.
- Key members of the committee attended four COPASS-supported courses.
- All required project materials were procured and a very spacious shed was constructed at the Chairperson's premises, which was the project members' usual meeting place.
- Management of the project had improved from the time that the NGO, Nkhomano, provided project management services. This was because the group was responsible for



the management of its project finances and the size of the group had been reduced to ten members from the original 270 members.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Record keeping by the group is very poor. Essential information, such as the number of briquettes produced or sold in a day/week, the amount of money realized and shared among project members on a weekly/monthly basis, the quantity of briquettes used by the members on a daily/weekly basis, the quantity of waste paper or wood chipping required to produce a certain number of briquettes, is not readily available because the group was not keeping proper records.

The organizations that used to supply waste paper and sawdust free of charge, changed their policy and started charging for the waste paper and sawdust the group collected.

The product is facing stiff competition from firewood and charcoal. This requires that the group to maintain the price of briquettes lower than that of firewood or charcoal for the briquettes to be competitive.

The people's attitude on the use of briquettes instead of firewood and charcoal is changing only very slowly.

### **Opportunities**

The ever-increasing price of firewood and charcoal offers great prospects for the briquette production and marketing enterprises.

### **Conclusion**

The challenges in the marketing of briquettes are not going to disappear overnight. It will require more aggressive approaches to changing people's attitudes to the use of briquettes instead of firewood and charcoal.

### **3180-032: Dedza Environmental Advocacy**

Amount of Grant	\$10,556.00 (MK766,803.00)
Total Disbursed	\$8,504.00 (MK545,987.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$2,052.00
Total Membership	415
Percentage Female Members	67

#### **Background**

It was recognized under the previous project (Project 3180-022), that the area involved was too extensive for the available resources. It was recommended that NICE should concentrate its efforts in one district. The follow-on project is being implemented in Dedza District only. Three T/As (Traditional Authorities), Kaphuka, Kachindamoto and Kachere are the areas covered by the project. Sixteen villages are participating in the project: 4 in Mtakataka EPA and 12 in Linthipe EPA. New villages have been targeted and the project is diversifying some of the previous project activities.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Fifteen tree nurseries have been established with 15 committees formed.

#### ***Guinea Fowl Keeping***

Three guinea fowl pens have been constructed in Mtakataka and five in Linthipe. Each club has been issued with four guinea fowl.

#### ***Bee Keeping***

Four villages have been identified for the bee keeping activities. Each village has five clubs with a beehive each.

#### ***Soil and Water Conservation***

One hundred farmers were identified for training in contour marker ridging and agroforestry technologies. These farmers have been trained and are assisting other farmers carry out soil and water conservation measures.

#### ***Stoves***

In Mtakataka, 52 women from 3 villages have been trained in stove production and 81 stoves have been produced. 52 are now in use. In Linthipe 124 stoves have been produced and 69 are in use.

**Constraints / Weaknesses**

The project was seriously delayed by bureaucratic procedures in processing the funding of the project by COMPASS. It commenced after a long delay but some highly seasonal activities were unavoidably cancelled.

The new senior management at NICE is not interested in implementing projects that do not generate a commission in the form of overheads or administrative service fees. COMPASS-funded projects therefore attract little support and enthusiasm.

**Opportunities**

This new project will benefit from experiences of the previous project. The same staff that managed the first project is now managing the follow-on project.

**Conclusion**

With the long delay it took to start the project, some activities have been seriously delayed and their impact will be diluted.

### **3180-033: Bee keeping and Plant Propagation in Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary**

Amount of Grant	\$5,400.00 (MK404,000.00)
Total Disbursed	\$5,398.00 (MK350,400.00)
Disbursement Status	Completed
Total Membership	10
Percentage Female Members	80

#### **Background**

The project is in Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary (LNS) and is implemented by Chitsanzo Club members from Kawale and Mchesi Townships.

LNS is a protected area that is managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. The area was set aside with the aim of protecting the vegetation and wildlife in a natural environment. Owing to increasing population pressure in the City, there is a strong demand for firewood and construction materials for local buildings and this results in heavy poaching of natural resources from the reserve. A number of sites that had been set aside as representative examples of indigenous vegetation have been destroyed by poachers and wild fires. Previously, the area harbored a lot of wild animals but owing to habitat destruction and poaching, little remains. Several techniques have been tried to curb the poaching and vegetation destruction, but none have worked.

This project is directed at instituting remedial measures through using the communities, who will undertake the policing and conduct reforestation in those areas that require rehabilitation so that the area continues to serve its purpose as a representative example of indigenous habitat and a recreation site. At the same time, the people conducting these activities will engage in sustainable utilization of wildlife by venturing into bee keeping activities.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

With the initial project funding, start-up project materials were purchased and put to use. Specifically, 15 beehives were constructed and hung in the Sanctuary and a tree nursery was established in which 4,000 tree seeds were sown and subsequently transplanted. MAFE (Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project) conducted the initial training in tree nursery establishment.

The group undertook two field tours, one to Thazima in Nyika National Park and the other to Monkey Bay. The aim of the Thazima tour was to learn how to construct and hang beehives, while the Monkey Bay tour was to learn how to harvest, process and market honey.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

Once they received the COMPASS funds, the group members never bothered to refer to the project plan to see what exactly should be procured and at what price. In many cases, money was spent on what was felt necessary at that particular time without reference to the

management plan. As a result, project funds were depleted before some essential items and services were procured.

The project was being treated as a luxury and there was no seriousness in ensuring that essential items and services were in place before obtaining allowances from project funds. The group introduced some new overhead costs, such as transport for participants from their homes to the project site, which drained a lot of funds.

### **Opportunities**

Honey is in high demand, especially by Tambala Food Products, a food processing company based in Blantyre. Any serious production of honey should be very rewarding.

### **Conclusion**

Sustainability of this project cannot be assured at this stage because the project is being treated more as a recreational activity and as a source of cash allowances. There is little commitment or sense of ownership.

### **3180-034: Chisoti Grafted Fruit Tree Nursery**

Amount of Grant	\$ 4,600.00 (MK 327,650.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 1,390.00 9MK 86,150.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$3,210.00
Total Membership	35
Percentage Female Members	52

#### **Background**

This is one of the follow-on projects that COMPASS funded after the group had completed Project 3180-006. Dedication to project work and financial prudence was the main basis for awarding another grant to this group. In addition, the group had indicated that in the follow-on project, new components were to be added to supplement the afforestation activities. These are IGAs (Income Generating Activities) that were going to generate appreciable benefits in a shorter period of time than the afforestation activities could hope to achieve. This is the kind of approach that COMPASS would like to support.

The new initiatives that will supplement the afforestation activities are grafting and budding of fruit tree seedlings, guinea-fowl rearing and production of fuel-efficient wood stoves.

#### **Achievements /Strengths**

The grant has just been awarded and the group is currently preparing detailed implementation plans. The fruit tree seeds that will produce the seedlings to be grafted or budded have been sown in an existing tree nursery that was construct during the first project. The fruit tree species that the group will be working on include mango, citrus, paw-paw (papaya), and guava.

#### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

A month after the fruit tree seeds were sown, none seem to show any sign of germinating. The project members have started losing hope, thinking that the seeds that they bought from a local producer of fruit-tree seeds, were not properly handled. A horticulturist from Nkhotakota Agricultural Project Headquarters (NAPH) has told them to wait for another week to see what transpires.

#### **Opportunities**

The group has qualified technical services just 10 km away. With the assistance of the lady Horticulturist at NAPH, the group should be able to find a solution to the current problem.

## **Conclusion**

Even though the fruit trees the group will be producing are tropical, it appears that the climate and soil in Nkhotakota is not suitable for some varieties. This may limit the number of species the group can propagate.

### **3180-035: Promotion of Community-Based Natural Resource Management**

Amount of Grant	\$ 22,286.00 (MK 1,760,575.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 21,754.00 (MK 1,400,000.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$532.00
Total Membership	2,600
Percentage Female Members	57

#### **Background**

The project is implemented by ELDP (Evangelical Lutheran Development Program), and is in Nkhatabay District in T/A Timbili and T/A Mkumbila and also in Mzimba in T/A Mtwalo under Mpherembe EPA in Luvwere.

The project is designed to help communities plan and implement community-based natural resource management with a view of reducing environmental degradation and promote sustainable livelihoods through the technology of community-based participatory development. The project aims at providing cost-effective and sustainable technologies suitable for smallholder farmers with holdings of less than 0.5 hectares and to improve smallholder incomes and household food security

In increasing productivity through agricultural diversification, by targeting mostly women and other resource-poor farmers, the project will utilize the latest technologies of community-based natural resources management including use of hybrid seed varieties interplanted with agroforestry species, micro-irrigation schemes, integrated fish farming, small-scale livestock/poultry production, increased awareness of environmental protection, education, and rehabilitation.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Project activities started in September 2001 and actual implementation of field activities started in October 2001.

Various government departments and non-governmental organizations were consulted during the planning, design and implementation of some project activities. This will help to ensure that the activities continue once current funding is phased out in August 2002. The project is funded primarily by COMPASS with some contribution from ELDP.

#### ***Environmental Protection and Education***

Some line levels were purchased and distributed to farmers for pegging contour marker ridges.

Community awareness campaigns on the effects of environmental degradation and how it relates to agricultural production and its implication on rural income were conducted.



In Nkhatabay, the project communities have started protecting the natural vegetation, which is a result of awareness meetings that were conducted.

### ***Afforestation***

The vegetation in the Northern Region is not as severely exploited as that in the Central or Southern Regions. Project members are therefore concentrating more on environmental protection than on tree planting. Wherever it is necessary to plant tree seedlings, the project participants have already started planting.

The awareness campaign meetings have been very effective. In Nkhatabay, 25,000 tree seedlings were raised and transplanted. The tree seedlings are being planted mainly on homestead boundaries and in individual woodlots. Almost 34 farmers are involved in the afforestation activities.

### ***Micro-Irrigation***

There are five sites that have been established in Nkhatabay and Mzimba. Maize is the dominant crop in these irrigation schemes. At this time of year, the main source of water is rainfall. The Honda engines and their accessories that have already been procured are being stored for use during the dry season.

The total area under the irrigation schemes is 20 hectares. There is still some land that is being reserved for later expansion of the program. This activity has involved 115 farmers.

Fish farming has not yet started because of the project's late start. The rescheduled starting time coincided with the peak period of farm activities.

### ***Poultry and Guinea Fowl***

One hundred and forty guinea fowl were bought from Karonga and Nkhatabay. These guinea fowl were distributed to individuals and not to groups as originally planned. Chickens to hatch the guinea-fowl eggs were purchased locally.

### ***Bee-Keeping***

Materials for this activity were bought and a local carpenter was engaged to construct the beehives. Ten beehives have so far been constructed and will be distributed to Nkholola and Luvwere.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

It took a little over a month from the time when all project appraisal requirements were fulfilled and notification received that COMPASS had approved the grant to the time Grant Agreement Forms were signed and a first check issued. This delay affected the starting time of some critical activities.

The micro-irrigation component drew a lot of people's attention, so much so that implementation of the other activities was almost neglected.

Project participants, especially those from Nkhatabay appear to be ready to benefit from an empowerment process that will help them become more self-reliant but the ELDP approach is more top down rather than fully participatory.

### **Opportunities**

The number of COMPASS-funded projects in the North is gradually increasing. Some of the project sites are close to each other and this is creating competition to see who can best implement a project. The competitive spirit is contributing to high standards of project implementation.

### **Conclusion**

Because of the inclination toward a top-down approach on ELDP projects, involvement of committees in decision-making is minimal and committee members appear to be merely passive partners.



### **3180-036: Changoima CBNRM**

Amount of Grant	\$12,600.00 (MK 772,270.00)
Total Disbursed	\$ 8,379.00 (MK664,000.00)
Disbursement Status	There is a balance of \$ 4,221.00
Total Membership	2,046
Percentage Female Members	48

#### **Background**

In the course of implementing Project 3180-019, the spirit of community members in the project area was impressive. They were very dedicated and hard working. They even had the courage to point out to COMPASS staff during field visits that the project they were implementing did not address their most critical need, food security.

The group prepared a project proposal that would build on the lessons learned from the first project and also address food security. This project was to begin soon after the first one was completed in order to build on the commitment and enthusiasm of community members.

#### **Achievements / Strengths**

Initially two meetings were conducted to explain details of the new project to the community members and the strategic framework for its implementation. The major aspect of the project is soil and water conservation and the adoption of agroforestry practices.

Halfway through the project, the following has been accomplished:

- 500,000 polythene tubes were filled with soil.
- 473,087 seedlings have been raised.
- 17 tree species have been raised.
- 1,020 meters of contour marker ridges have been constructed.
- 16 farmers are practicing strip planting with vetiver grass.
- 50 farmers have planted *Tephrosia vogelli*.
- 100 farmers have planted *Cajanus cajana*.
- 8 new guinea fowl clubs have been formed.
- 307 guinea fowl chicks have been reared.

### **Constraints / Weaknesses**

The area is currently cut off from the rest of the country. Rivers without proper bridges are at their maximum levels, making it very difficult to cross them. The only existing road that is being used by the people from that area passes through Zobwe in Mozambique.

Owing to the maize shortage in the country, not many people are turning up for project work. Many are going to Mozambique in search of maize. *Eucalyptus* seed showed a very poor germination rate. This might be because of poor quality of the seed that was procured.

Training in soil and water conservation and afforestation activities needs to be repeated and reinforced because many people are not grasping the information.

### **Opportunities**

The dedication of two key project members (Oscar and Sitazio) should ensure sustainability of the projects in the area.

### **Conclusion**

When accessibility to the area improves, the project can be developed as a model to be visited and copied by others wanting to undertake similar activities.



### Annex 1: Summary of Grants

Grant Number	Project Title	Project Focus	Award Amount USD	Award Amount Kwacha	Implementing Agency	District
COMPASS-3180-001	Briquettes Promotion Campaign	Alternative Energy	16500	769000	Ndirande Women Briquettes Group	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-002	Ndirande Mountain Rehabilitation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	12920	594320	Ndirande Mountain Rehabilitation Community	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-003	Tree Nursery	Reforestation/Afforestation	2525	116161	Matindi Youth Organisation	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-004	Chigumula Fish Promotion Project	Aquaculture	13040	600000	Fish Promotion Center	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-005	Participatory Natural Resources Management and Capacity Building on CBNRM Activities	Reforestation/Afforestation	12925	565459	Bwanje Valley Rural Development Organization	Ntcheu
COMPASS-3180-006	Sani Hill Rehabilitation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	3250	150000	Chisoti Youth Organisation	Nkhotakota
COMPASS-3180-007	Livingstonia Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	6500	300000	Rural Foundation for Afforestation, Manchewe Tree Nursery Programme	Rumphi
COMPASS-3180-008	Integrating Indigenous Knowledge in Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Malawi	Capacity Building	29000	1338350	Co-ordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-009	Chisasila Bee keeping Project	Bee keeping	12710	586600	Mbamba Environmental Conservation Club	Nkhatabay
COMPASS-3180-010	Construction of a training block	Capacity Building	7000	315000	Lipangwe Organic Manure Demonstration Farm	Ntcheu
COMPASS-3180-011	Integrated Environmental Rehabilitation	Reforestation/Afforestation	12797	575882.8	Mtenje Natural Resources Management Committee	Mangochi
COMPASS-3180-012	Liwonde National Park VNRC	Capacity Building	13999	647782	Department of National	Balaka

	Development				Parks and Wildlife	
COMPASS-3180-013	Linthipe Riverine Afforestation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	6483	299950	Kamapeka Environmental Group	Salima
COMPASS-3180-014	Cane-Rat Farming in Salima District	Wildlife Domestication	6305	291000	Saopampeni Cane-Rat Farming Organisation	Lilongwe
COMPASS-3180-015	Mpalasa Afforestation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	7686	354750	Mpalasa Afforestation Organisation	Balaka
COMPASS-3180-016	Establishment of Community Herbal Gardens	Herbal Production	15000	690000	Hope Humana People To People	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-017	Nsipe Afforestation Project	Reforestation/Afforestation	13500	754560	Chipusile Village Natural Resource Management Committee	Ntcheu
COMPASS-3180-018	Eastern Boundary Fence at Nyafulu	Wildlife Management	9973	558500	Liwonde National Park: Game Scout Project	Machinga
COMPASS-3180-019	Guinea Fowl Management, Bee keeping and Efficiency Stove Making Project	Wildlife Management	3000	168000	Tsogolo la Ana	Chikwawa
COMPASS-3180-020	Sawdust Briquette Making	Alternative Energy	2400	134020	Songani Community Care Group	Zomba
COMPASS-3180-021	Advocacy, Environmental Education and Communication Program (AEECP)	Capacity Building	17500	1086250	Wildlife Society of Malawi	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-022	Advocacy on Sustainable Use and Management of Forest Reserves	Capacity Building	15000	1019191	National Initiative for Civic Education	Dedza, Salima & Ntcheu
COMPASS-3180-023	Participatory Fish Farming	Aquaculture	9360	584000	Kalino Fish Farming Group	Zomba
COMPASS-3180-024	Lake Chilwa Boat Co-management Project	Aquaculture	13326	1066100	Mwaiwathu Fisheries Management Committee	Zomba
COMPASS-3180-025	Community Based Management of Natural Resources and Environment	Sustainable Agriculture (Organic Farming)	25000	1950000	World Vision International (North)	Mzimba
COMPASS-3180-026	Sustainable Community Based Natural Resources Management	Other	47011	3807891	International Eye Foundation	Chikwawa



	Involving Rural Communities and National Parks in Chikwawa District					
COMPASS-3180-027	Chiwembe Dam Mushroom Production Project	Other	2000	159800	Madalitso Entrepreneurs	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-028	Community-Based Natural Resources Management Programme	Reforestation/Afforestation	15220	1216080	Bwanje Environmental Rural Development Organisation	Ntcheu
COMPASS-3180-029	Bee keeping	Bee keeping	3250	253000	Dalitso Club	Nkhotakota
COMPASS-3180-030	Fruit Tree Nursery	Fruit Tree Nursery	1500	115600	Matindi Youth Organisation	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-031	Briquettes Promotion Campaigns	Alternative Energy	4025	310000	Ndirande Women Briquettes Group	Blantyre
COMPASS-3180-032	Dedza Environmental Advocacy	Reforestation/Afforestation	10556	766803	National Initiative for Civic Education	Dedza
COMPASS-3180-033	Bee keeping and Plant Propagation in Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary	Bee keeping	5400	404000	Chitsanzo Club	Lilongwe
COMPASS-3180-034	Chisoti Grafted Fruit Tree Nursery	Fruit Tree Nursery	4600	327650	Chisoti Youth Organisation	Nkhotakota
COMPASS-3180-035	Promotion of Community Based Natural Resources Management	Other	22286	1760575	Evangelical Lutheran Development Programme	Nkhatabay & Mzimba
COMPASS-3180-036	Changoima CBNRM Project	Other	12600	779270	Tsogolo la Ana	Chikwawa
COMPASS-3180-037*	Mchengawede Fish Farming	Aquaculture	2500	170000	Mchengawede Fish Farming Club	Zomba
COMPASS-3180-038*	Community Based Conservation of fish stocks	Aquaculture	5000	340000	Nkhono Beach Village Committee	Nkhotakota
COMPASS-3180-039*	Chiling`oma Village Community Based Natural Resources Management.	Reforestation/Afforestation	3676	250000	Chiling`oma Village Natural Resources Management Committee	Rumphi

COMPASS-3180-040*	Utilization of CBNRM- Establishment of Food Processing at Magomero Community Center	Other	15443	1037800	Food Processing Enterprise at Magomero Community Center	Zomba
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\* Projects 3180-037 to 3180-040 are not included in this performance report since they were awarded only in 2002.

## **Annex 2: Grantee Performance: Summary Reports**

**Grant Title:** Briquettes Promotion Campaign  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-001 - Ndirande Women Briquettes Group  
**Visit Date:** 03/07/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	270
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	270
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	10
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	0
5.	Youth membership / participation	0
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	20,701
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(b) Individuals collect and place income in pool funds, (d) Committee places income in a community fund / trust, (f) Committee distributes income to all project participants
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	0
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	0
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	0
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	3
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	270
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	35
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	

<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	<b>Yes</b> <b>Explanation:</b>

**Grant Title:** Ndirande Mountain Rehabilitation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-002 - Ndirande Mountain Rehabilitation Community  
**Visit Date:** 03/07/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	108
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	40
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	28
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	68
5.	Youth membership / participation	16
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(a) Individuals collect and retain funds
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	542,676
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	542,676
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	271,921
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	10
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	108
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	183
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation	75

	over past 12 months	
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	7,200
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	25
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	45
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	12
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	90
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes Explanation:

**Grant Title:** Tree Nursery  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-003 - Matindi Youth Organization  
**Visit Date:** 03/09/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	47
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	14
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	3
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	33
5.	Youth membership / participation	23
6.	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	85,000
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(c) Committee collects and manages revenue, (d) Committee places income in a community fund / trust, (g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labor etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	31,000
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	0
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	7
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	43
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	50



<b>17a.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	<b>Yes Explanation:</b>

**Grant Title:** Participatory Natural Resources Management and Capacity Building on CBNRM Activities  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-005 - Bwanje Valley Rural Development Organization  
**Visit Date:** 10/30/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	733
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	465
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	250
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	156
5.	Youth membership / participation	112
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -Communities has planted trees to protect the soil and water resources. -Communities are practising soil and water conservation measures. -Communities has established protected village forest for regeneration of natural resources. -Communities are practising local seed collection to promote afforestation activities.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project promoted gender sensitisation to facilitate men, women and the youth to make decisions, interact and share knowledge and experiences in CBNRM.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -Communities generated income through sell of tree seedlings. -
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Communities have taken responsibilities to mobilise fellow communities to participate in CBNRM using local available resources and conserving natural resources through establishment of village natural forest.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	15,000
10a.	Total value of supplemental income	

	generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	450,000
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	375,000
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	281,250
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	15
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	325
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	1,400
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	80
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	250
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	1,500
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	3,000
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	80
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Communities have skills and basic knowledge to implement CBNRM activities using local available resources.

**Grant Title:** Sani Hill Rehabilitation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-006 - Chisoti Youth Organisation  
**Visit Date:** 09/10/2001

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Total membership in the implementing group                               | 35   |
| 2. | Female membership in the implementing group                              | 18   |
| 3. | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process | 9  |
| 4. | Male membership in the implementing group                                | 17   |
| 5. | Youth membership / participation   | 35   |
| 6  | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                      | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> People are showing interest to establish individual woodlots, village woodlots, conserve and protect existing village forests and hills. Mostly this is due to environmental sensitisation and awareness initiated by the project on the direct effect of natural resources depletion and degradation and the need to replace what have been exploited.   |
| 7. | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N)                             | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> Peoples attitude is swiftly changing from over-reliance on fishing to sustainable agricultural due to the decrease of fish catches from the lakes. The communities have realised that uncontrolled fishing has contributed to the decrease in fishing output hence subjecting pressure on land natural resources. This experience has acted as a natural caution, compelling people to participate in natural resource management activities through village natural resources committees set a side to protect and conserve natural resources to support their livelihood. |
| 8. | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N)                           | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> Tree seedling that were raised were sold to other people who offered a steady demand for tree seedlings.  |
| 9. | Project initiative active (Y / N)  | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> The project is initiating issues on gender and development to streamline the CBNRM approach to  |

		clarify roles and responsibilities of men and women in CBNRM activities. Further to this is the HIV/AIDS initiative tailor made to educate people on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and its consequences on CBNRM efforts.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	35
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(c) Committee collects and manages revenue, (e) Committee distributes income to all community members
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	15,000
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	10,500
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	9,940
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	14
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	300
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	2,000
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	5
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	2
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	15
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	10
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	60
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	3
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	12
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The demand for land natural resources to sustain livelihood is

very high making project activities to be demand driven and to continue after COMPASS support. This is strengthen by existing skills, knowledge and materials resources.

The biggest challenge is funding resources to support the activities to meet the existing demand.

**Grant Title:** Livingstonia Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-007 - Rural Foundation for Afforestation, Manchewe Tree Nursery Programme  
**Visit Date:** 09/14/2001

- |      |  |     |   |
|------|--|-----|---|
| 1.   | Total membership in the implementing group                                       | 546 |   |
| 2.   | Female membership in the implementing group                                      | 207 |   |
| 3.   | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process         | 6   |   |
| 4.   | Male membership in the implementing group  | 298 |   |
| 5.   | Youth membership / participation   | 339 |   |
| 6    | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                              | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> Before the project was implemented there was only one VNRC but since the project was implemented 48 villages established their own VNRC to support CBNRM activities through raising and planting of tree seedlings, protecting and conserving of existing natural forest resources. |
| 7.   | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                                    | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> This is more evident in women who firstly perceived CBNRM activities as geared towards men but now they have changed and are now participating after realising the existing opportunities and benefits from natural resources.  |
| 8.   | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                                  | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> Communities that enhanced protection and utility control of their forest reserves are realising incomes from sales of fruits, poles and trees for sawing of timber.   |
| 9.   | Project initiative active (Y / N )   | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> The project would like to encourage and boost eco-tourism as a means of generating income to support future CBNRM activities.   |
| 10.  | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months     | 50  |   |
| 10a. | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date |     |   |
| 11.  | How income generated from the project is   |     | (c) Committee collects and manages  |

	<b>distributed or used</b>	revenue
12.	<b>Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.</b>	210,000
12a.	<b>Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.</b>	
13.	<b>Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.</b>	199,445
13a.	<b>Number seedlings planted cumulative to date</b>	
14.	<b>Number of seedlings surviving after one year</b>	188,562
14a.	<b>Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date</b>	
15.	<b>Number of villages participating in the project</b>	48
16.	<b>Number of households actively participating in the project</b>	100
17.	<b>Number of new adopters in the last 12 months</b>	105
17a.	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
18.	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	6
19.	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	2
20.	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	25
21.	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	60
22.	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	520
22a.	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
23.	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	3
24.	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	15
25.	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	Yes
		<b>Explanation:</b> The demand for natural resources opportunities and benefits by the communities is very high and this will facilitate project continuation. Local seed collection, existing skills in CBNRM activities will further promote and support the project activities. However funds to support the activities to meet the demand remains to be a challenge.



**Grant Title:** Chisasila Beekeeping Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-009 - Mbamba Environmental Conservation Club  
**Visit Date:** 10/19/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	130
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	10
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	2
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	120
5.	Youth membership / participation	72
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The project has hanged beehives in Chisasila forest which is a protected forest reserve. The communities have been sensitised on the protection and conservation issues of the forest
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project is gender sensitive comprising men, women and youth working together in bee keeping
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	<b>Explanation:</b> The project has not sold any honey
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	<b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	

15.	Number of villages participating in the project	7
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	130
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	7
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	69
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	5
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	10
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	20
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	9
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	108
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The group has skills to make beehives, and hang in suitable environments for bee colonisation. -The group has strong leadership to facilitate continuation of the project.

**Grant Title:** Integrated Environmental Rehabilitation  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-011 - Mtenje Natural Resources Management Committee  
**Visit Date:** 3/19/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	34
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	20
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	20
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	14
5.	Youth membership / participation	6
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> There an increase in the number of trees along the rivers and the main road, this has reduced erosion and siltation. This has also created favorable conditions for fish in the rivers
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project has boosted the interpersonal relationships in the village
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> They did not sell any seedlings due to unavailability of market but few members (17) have gained a little income from the guinea fowl component of the project
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group in enthusiastic
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	800
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(a) Individuals collect and retain funds
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	89,594
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	57,100
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	

14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	3
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	33
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	3
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	25
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	0
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	11
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	19
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	0
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	12
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has a spirit to work without pay which shall enable them to continue after COMPASS support

**Grant Title:** Liwonde National Park VNRC Development  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-012 - Department of National Parks and Wildlife  
**Visit Date:** 03/19/2001

- |      |  |     |  |
|------|--|-----|--|
| 1.   | Total membership in the implementing group                                       | 13  |  |
| 2.   | Female membership in the implementing group                                      | 2   |  |
| 3.   | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process         | 2   |  |
| 4.   | Male membership in the implementing group  | 11  |  |
| 5.   | Youth membership / participation   | 8   |  |
| 6    | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                              | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> There is reduction in the cutting down of trees, poaching and illegal fishing as a result of the VNRMCs                |
| 7.   | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                                    | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> The project has promoted a good working relationship between Liwonde National Park staff and the local communities     |
| 8.   | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                                  | No  | <b>Explanation:</b> The project does not have any IGA component  |
| 9.   | Project initiative active (Y / N )   | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> There cooperation between National Park staff and local communities. This was not the case before the project started. |
| 10.  | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months     |     |  |
| 10a. | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date |     |  |
| 11.  | How income generated from the project is distributed or used                     |     |  |
| 12.  | Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.                                |     |  |
| 12a. | Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.                                   |     |  |
| 13.  | Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.                                  |     |  |
| 13a. | Number seedlings planted cumulative to date                                      |     |  |
| 14.  | Number of seedlings surviving after one year                                     |     |  |
| 14a. | Number of seedlings surviving cumulative   |     |  |

	to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	55
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	18
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	100
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	0
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	10
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	20
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	0
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	5
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes
<b>Explanation:</b> The participants have gained various skills which can help them sustain the activities. The dedication and involvement of chiefs is another factor that can assist in sustainability of the activities		

**Grant Title:** Linthipe Riverine Afforestation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-013 - Kamapeka Environmental Group  
**Visit Date:** 03/22/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	40
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	18
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	10
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	22
5.	Youth membership / participation	6
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Reduced soil loss and there is conducive environment for breeding of Mpasa
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project has enabled the participants to come together and share ideas and experiences
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	No <b>Explanation:</b> The project does not have any IGA component and other indirect economic benefits have not started to be realized yet
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> There is an increase in participation as more and more people realize the importance of the project
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	44,070
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	18,000
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative	

	to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	27
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	78
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	10
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	20
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	0
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	42
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	36
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	25
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Most participants have realized the importance of the project and have the zeal to continue after COMPASS support



**Grant Title:** Cane-Rat Farming in Salima District  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-014 - Saopampeni Cane-Rat Farming Organisation  
**Visit Date:** 10/20/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	20	
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	10	
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	0	
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	10	
5.	Youth membership / participation	4	
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	No	<b>Explanation:</b> People are continuing to poach the can rats for meat by burning their breeding environment which might threaten extinction of the cane rats
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> Some people have realized that can rats can be domesticated for income and food through groups of men ,women and youth .
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )		<b>Explanation:</b> The project has not reached a started for participants to have economic benefits
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )		<b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months		
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date		
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used		(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labor etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.		
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.		
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.		
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date		
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year		

14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	1
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	12
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	0
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	75
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	5
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	4
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	0
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	0
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	4
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	12
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	<p><b>Explanation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There is a high market demand for can rats to support the project.</li> <li>-The group has skills to domesticate and multiply the can rats</li> <li>-The group has facilities for domestication of can rats to facilitate project continuity.</li> </ul>

**Grant Title:** Mpalasa Afforestation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-015 - Mpalasa Afforestation Organisation  
(Forestry Assistant, Blaza EPA and Matope, Mpalasa,  
Thunga and Misozo VNRMCs)  
**Visit Date:** 09/07/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	40	
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	21	
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	4	
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	19	
5.	Youth membership / participation	11	
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> People have established village woodlots and individual woodlots in an effort to replace tree that were cut down. people have also set aside village laws and regulation that protect and govern the utility and distribution of natural resources through Village natural resources committees
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> People have now accepted responsibility and have beared the consequences of poor natural resources management in the forms of their livelihood such as scarcity of firewood, poles and they have assumed reading roles to replace and own natural resources as villages and individuals to address the existing problems arising from the depletion of natural resources. People attitude is changing from consumer to managers of natural resources.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	No	<b>Explanation:</b> The project has not yet started utilising the benefits vested in the project activities.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> The project is offering skills in raising and managing trees to other communities who are showing strong interest in afforestation activities .
10.	Total value of supplemental income		

	generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	31,115
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	30,126
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	26,235
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	4
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	40
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	5
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	5
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	2
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	4
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	6
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	15
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	3
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	12
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The demand for good natural resource management is very high which is supported by strong organisation leadership. The participants were strongly motivated during a field visit to dowa where they were impressed how fellow

communities are managing their natural resources to achieve viable opportunities and benefits for their livelihood. The participants have a strong desire to emulate the Dowa model to enhance natural resources management efforts in their area. However funding to support continuation of the activities for project sustainability remains an issue.

**Grant Title:** Establishment of Community Herbal Gardens  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-016 - Hope Humana People To People  
**Visit Date:** 03/09/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	384
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	311
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	280
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	73
5.	Youth membership / participation	30
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	3,400
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	7,000
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	34
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	340
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	50
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	40

<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	<b>Yes</b> <b>Explanation:</b>

**Grant Title:** Nsipe Afforestation Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-017 - Chipusile Village Natural Resource Management Committee  
**Visit Date:** 10/30/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	161
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	63
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	10
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	52
5.	Youth membership / participation	46
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -Communities have planted trees and established village and individual woodlots.- -Communities are practising soil and water conservation practises.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project has drawn men, women and the youth together to implement CBNRM activities and utilise the natural benefits.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The communities managed to sell some of their tree seedling to people.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project through the VNRC has opened an initiative project fund to support the project activities.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	9,243
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	140,179
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	112,143



13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	95,026
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	10
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	115
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	600
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	75
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	80
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	60
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	300
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	12
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	120
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The project has opened a project fund savings account to bank contributions and part of tree seedling sells to support the project. -The participating communities have acquired relevant skills to implement CBNRM activities and realise natural resources benefits. -There is a high demand for afforestation activities among different communities due to its tangible benefits this has induces a spirit of self initiative among communities to plant as many trees as possible using available local resources.

**Grant Title:** Eastern Boundary Fence at Nyafulu  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-018 - Liwonde National Park: Game Scout Project  
**Visit Date:** 03/19/2001

- |      |  |     |   |
|------|--|-----|---|
| 1.   | Total membership in the implementing group                                       | 1   |   |
| 2.   | Female membership in the implementing group                                      | 0   |   |
| 3.   | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process         | 0   |   |
| 4.   | Male membership in the implementing group  | 1   |   |
| 5.   | Youth membership / participation   | 0   |   |
| 6    | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                              | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> There are more crops as the elephjants have been prevented from destroying them. There is reduced elephant - man conflict   |
| 7.   | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                                    | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> Promoted cooperation between Liwonde National Park staff and local communities  |
| 8.   | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                                  | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> 8 park staff hacve been employed and are earning a salary. Local community members gained some wages through their labour. The people are now benefiting fully from their crops without some being destroyed by elephants |
| 9.   | Project initiative active (Y / N )   | Yes | <b>Explanation:</b> The people realize the importants of the project and are very dedicated, the participants go and clear the fence without being paid.  |
| 10.  | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months     |     |   |
| 10a. | Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date |     |   |
| 11.  | How income generated from the project is distributed or used                     |     |   |
| 12.  | Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.                                |     |   |
| 12a. | Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.                                   |     |   |
| 13.  | Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.                                  |     |   |

13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	3
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	350
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	1,000
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	0
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	3,000
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	2,000
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	0
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	3
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The park's gate fee shall sustain the project financially. The fence is an asset which will still be there for the project.

**Grant Title:** Guinea Fowl Management, Beekeeping and Efficiency Stove Making Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-019 - Tsogolo la Ana  
**Visit Date:** 09/05/2001

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Total membership in the implementing group                               | 520   |
| 2. | Female membership in the implementing group                              | 249   |
| 3. | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process | 4   |
| 4. | Male membership in the implementing group                                | 271   |
| 5. | Youth membership / participation   | 104   |
| 6  | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                      | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> The project has sensitised and initiated regeneration and protection of natural resources like bamboo's, shrubs, grass etc. within the project impact area. People have established and set village regulation to safe guard village natural resources with punitive actions to perpetrators. Established village and individual woodlots, are being managed (weeding, making firebreaks) as valuable village natural resources. In addition most households have adopted and are now using efficient clay stoves, a clear reflection that people have experienced the efficiency of the stoves and its contribution in reducing de-forestation. |
| 7. | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                            | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b> Peoples attitudes in natural resource management are changing as they assume various roles and responsibilities in the project. In the past peoples perception of natural resources was that of a free gift from God with free access at all times and any form of restriction was regarded as discrimination. Some percived natural resource management as responsibility of government which benefited directly from various forms of resources. However, after an extensive sensitisation and awareness campaigns on natural resources management people have realised the  |

existing opportunities and benefits that can be tapped from natural resources for their own livelihood in form of fuelwood, poles, medicine etc. and they have changed to take roles and responsibilities to protect and control their natural resources for their own benefit.

A vivid scenario to capture this social changed can be seen in bee keeping and efficient stove production:

In the past people were more reluctant to do bee keeping activities because the recommended design of the beehives resembled a coffin and village elders could not condone it. However after people realised the opportunities and benefits from bee keeping they have changed and adopted bee keeping activities.

Another similar scenario was to do with efficient clay stoves. Cultural beliefs barred unmarried women to mould and use clay stoves, but this has also changed as people have realised the opportunities and benefits of stoves in their every day life.

**8. Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )**

Yes

**Explanation:** People are able to sell and utilise some of the project commodities at household level hence strengthen their economic and income base.

People have seed stocks of guinea fowl which is a source of protein in the form of meat and eggs and also a source of income after sale of eggs (@K20 each) and live fowls (@K450 each).

Clay stoves are also a source of income after sell (@ K450 each).

**9. Project initiative active (Y / N )**

Yes

**Explanation:** The project is striving to establish viable market outlets for honey and guinea fowl in-order for the project to realise equitable gross margins. The project is also initiating vegetable growing as back-up income and food source among the project participants.

10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	80
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(a) Individuals collect and retain funds
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	26
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	350
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	15
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	20
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	5
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	20
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	30
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	10
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	3
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	16
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> There is community demand for the project activities to address the existing natural resources challenges supported by the existing and available skills in natural resources, which will facilitate project continuity, however funding sources to support this remains the biggest

challenge that will affect the project sustainability.

**Grant Title:** Sawdust Briquette Making  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-020 - Songani Community Care Group  
**Visit Date:** 09/06/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	25	
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	25	
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	6	
4.	Male membership in the implementing group		
5.	Youth membership / participation		
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> People are buying and using briquettes as an alternative source of energy thought in low quantities due variation in the supply of the product. This has resulted in over reliance of fuelwood as source of energy. The impact is on a small scale
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> People are now aware of alternative energy sources like briquettes which can replace the demand for firewood. However the adoption rate is small due to availability of firewood from the adjacent forest reserve.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> The project has managed to sell briquettes to surround markets however the margins were minimal as marketing overhead cost were high
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )		<b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	38	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date		
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used		(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.		
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.		



<b>13.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.</b>	
<b>13a.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted cumulative to date</b>	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving after one year</b>	
<b>14a.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date</b>	
<b>15.</b>	<b>Number of villages participating in the project</b>	6
<b>16.</b>	<b>Number of households actively participating in the project</b>	36
<b>17.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters in the last 12 months</b>	7
<b>17a.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	4
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	2
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	0
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	0
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	0
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	6
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	24
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Women are more interested in using the briquettes as they are easy and convenient to use as opposed to firewood, hence demand for continuation of the activity is there.

**Grant Title:** Advocacy, Environmental Education and Communication Program (AEECP)  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-021 - Wildlife Society of Malawi  
**Visit Date:** 03/09/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	120,000
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	48,000
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	72,000
5.	Youth membership / participation	120,000
6.	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b>
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	1,500
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	0
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	100
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	

<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	<b>72,000</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	<b>48,000</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	<b>Yes</b> <b>Explanation:</b>

**Grant Title:** Advocacy on Sustainable Use and Management of Forest Reserves  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-022 - National Initiatives for Civic Education  
**Visit Date:** 10/29/2001

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Total membership in the implementing group                               | 851  |
| 2. | Female membership in the implementing group                              | 648  |
| 3. | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process | 320  |
| 4. | Male membership in the implementing group                                | 101  |
| 5. | Youth membership / participation   | 102  |
| 6  | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                      | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b><br>-Participating communities has planted trees and are practising soil and water conservation practises.<br>-Women are using efficient clay stove though its impact on deforestation is in its initial phase   |
| 7. | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                            | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b><br>-The project has managed to bring men, women and the youth to work together in groups and socialise.<br>-The exchange visits has helped participants to change their attitudes to be pro active and supporting CBNRM together with government and NGO initiatives in-order to realise potential natural resource benefits.<br>-The project has also revived indigenous knowledge in CBNRM through the practise of appropriate technology |
| 8. | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                          | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b><br>-The project clubs managed to sell tree seedlings and stoves hence they generated income   |
| 9. | Project initiative active (Y / N )                                       | Yes<br><b>Explanation:</b><br>-Some project clubs have contributed funds to support CBNRM activities in their respective villages.<br>-Some potters have identified potential markets for stoves in trading centres  |

		and local markets within and outside the project area.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	104,650
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	507,926
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	490,729
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	410,245
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	15
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	711
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	204
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	24
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	510
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	201
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	110
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	18
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	110
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The people have learnt the skills in effectively implementing CBNRM, they are organised and they use locally available resources i.e. local seed

collection that will support project continuation.

**Grant Title:** Participatory Fish Farming  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-023 - Kalino Fish Farming Group  
**Visit Date:** 10/30/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	15
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	4
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	2
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	8
5.	Youth membership / participation	12
6.	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group have 2 fish ponds with standard recommendation to stock fish .The ponds are surrounded with grass to stabilise the banks. The is maximum utilisation of the land and the water resource.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group comprise of men ,women and youths who are working together on a customary dambo land provided by the village headman who is also a co-opted member of the group.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has managed to sell some fingerings to other related institutions and fellow farmers.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has established a project initiative saving fund with a bank to deposit money raised from the sells of fish.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	2,090
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	

<b>13.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.</b>	
<b>13a.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted cumulative to date</b>	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving after one year</b>	
<b>14a.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date</b>	
<b>15.</b>	<b>Number of villages participating in the project</b>	3
<b>16.</b>	<b>Number of households actively participating in the project</b>	15
<b>17.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters in the last 12 months</b>	3
<b>17a.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	82
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	1
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	0
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	10
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	12
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	48
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	Yes
		<b>Explanation:</b>
		-The group has necessary raw materials to facilitate them continue the project.i.e treadle pump, office, nets
		-The group has fingerings which will be used as seed stocks for project continuity.
		-The group has a savings account to support the project activities
		-the group comprise of motivated and self innovate members who are eager to expand the project.



**Grant Title:** Lake Chilwa Boat Co-management Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-024 - Mwaiwathu Fisheries Management Committee  
**Visit Date:** 10/23/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	310	
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	4	
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	0	
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	306	
5.	Youth membership / participation	310	
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> The committee through affiliated BVC are enforcing patrols to control the fishing period so that fishermen should not fish during the fishing off season to give chance to fish to breed.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> Many fishermen are now aware of the benefits of controlled fishing and they are complying by observing that other fellow fishermen should adhere to the patrolling regulations. Other fishermen who are not affiliated in the committee are also interested to be part of the patrolling team.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> The committee has generated some income through fines on confiscated nets which are confiscated by the patrol teams. The committee has also generated income through the boat transport hires.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes	<b>Explanation:</b> The committee has opened an initiative project fund to support the running and maintenance of the boats.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	10,600	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date		

11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(d) Committee places income in a community fund / trust
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	310
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	300
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	4,000
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	81
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	5,000
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	3,000
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	18
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The committee has business management skills which were acquired through training. The committee has skills on maintenance of the boats. The committee has a project supporting fund to support activities of the project. The committees has necessary raw materials required for patrols.

**Grant Title:** Community Based Management of Natural Resources and Environment  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-025 - World Vision International (North)  
**Visit Date:** 10/18/2001

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Total membership in the implementing group                               | 1,050   |
| 2. | Female membership in the implementing group                              | 400   |
| 3. | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process | 3   |
| 4. | Male membership in the implementing group                                | 650   |
| 5. | Youth membership / participation   | 630   |
| 6  | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                      | <p>Yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b></p> <p>-Communities that are directly surrounding the site of the dam have started making contour marker ridges as a soil and water conservation measure to protect the reservoir from siltation and also to harvest rain water to be part of the ground water.</p> <p>-The project participants are removing sediments from the reservoir in order to have a recommended depth level for water harvesting.</p> <p>-The project is planning to stock some fish fingerings to compliment the water project as an income generating activities.</p> |
| 7. | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                            | <p>Yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b></p> <p>Communities have now realized the consequences of poor soil and water conservation which result in low water supply. The communities are now aware that water is a vital natural resource which needs to be properly managed, protected and conserved. Local communities are now in the fore front rehabilitating the dam to ensure continued and efficient utilization.</p>   |
| 8. | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                          | <p><b>Explanation:</b> The project has not reached a stage to realise economic benefits.</p>  |
| 9. | Project initiative active (Y / N )                                       | <p>Yes</p>  |

**Explanation:** Some of the project participants are initiating self help school project through Masaf.

10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	10
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	350
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	10
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	80
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	3
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	500
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	500
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	500
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes
		<b>Explanation:</b> -The water utility demand is very high hence it will facilitate the participating communities to continue the project to ensure that there is continued water supply.

- The project has strong and good leadership with the ability to mobilize to support the project as well as sourcing funds to expand the project.
- The project participants are acquiring relevant skills and knowledge in dam and water management that are prerequisites for technical continuity

**Grant Title:** Chiwembe Dam Mushroom Production Project  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-027 - Madalitso Entrepreneurs  
**Visit Date:** 10/29/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	10
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	8
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	5
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	2
5.	Youth membership / participation	2
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group is removing water hyacinth from the Chiwembe dam to make substrate to grow mushrooms
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group is gender sensitive comprising women, men and youth generating income together through production and selling of mushrooms.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The grower is able to produce and sell mushrooms through the year
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has opened a saving account in -order to bank the income generated from mushroom sales.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	57,313
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labor etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one	

	year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	1
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	8
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	0
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	80
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	11
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	72
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The group has acquired relevant skills and technical knowledge to facilitate continuity of the project. -The is high market demand for mushrooms to support continuation of the project. -The group has necessary materials to facilitate it to continue mushroom production.

**Grant Title:** Community-Based Natural Resources Management Programme  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-028 - Bwanje Environmental Rural Development Organisation  
**Visit Date:** 10/29/2001

- |    |  |       |   |
|----|--|-------|---|
| 1. | Total membership in the implementing group                               | 4,000 |   |
| 2. | Female membership in the implementing group                              | 3,400 |   |
| 3. | Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process | 10    |   |
| 4. | Male membership in the implementing group                                | 600   |   |
| 5. | Youth membership / participation   | 400   |   |
| 6  | Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)                      | Yes   | <b>Explanation:</b><br>-There is an increase in the number of nurseries established through local seed collection hence overshooting the planned target. this indicates an increase in hectareage to be planted with trees.<br>-Communities have establishment village natural forests to protect and conserve natural resources through regeneration.<br>-Communities are practising soil and water conservation practices complemented with agro forestry technologies. |
| 7. | Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )                            | Yes   | <b>Explanation:</b><br>-Communities are aware of the fact that CBNRM activities are geared for both men, women and the youth as opposed to the think of living everything for the government.<br>-Communities have realised some viable benefits that can be tapped and utilised in CBNRM to support livelihood.  |
| 8. | Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )                          |       | <b>Explanation:</b> The project has not reached a stage to start realising economic benefits.   |
| 9. | Project initiative active (Y / N )                                       | Yes   | <b>Explanation:</b><br>The project participants have  |



contributed a total of Mk60,000 as project support fund and savings accounts has been opened.

<b>10.</b>	<b>Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months</b>	
<b>10a.</b>	<b>Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date</b>	
<b>11.</b>	<b>How income generated from the project is distributed or used</b>	
<b>12.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.</b>	450,000
<b>12a.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.</b>	
<b>13.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.</b>	
<b>13a.</b>	<b>Number seedlings planted cumulative to date</b>	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving after one year</b>	
<b>14a.</b>	<b>Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date</b>	
<b>15.</b>	<b>Number of villages participating in the project</b>	62
<b>16.</b>	<b>Number of households actively participating in the project</b>	600
<b>17.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters in the last 12 months</b>	3,000
<b>17a.</b>	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
<b>18.</b>	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	70
<b>19.</b>	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	3
<b>20.</b>	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	2,000
<b>21.</b>	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	2,000
<b>22.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	10,000
<b>22a.</b>	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
<b>23.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	10
<b>24.</b>	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	3
<b>25.</b>	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -There is strong group organisation skills with abilities to mobilisation communities to undertake different

CBNRM initiatives.

- There is great community demand for various natural resources product to support peoples livelihood like poles, medicines, honey etc.

- There is self initiative from the communities to support the project.

- The project has skills and technical knowledge to implement and monitor CBNRM activities.

**Grant Title:** Beekeeping  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-029 - Dalitso Club  
**Visit Date:** 10/19/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	21
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	14
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	3
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	7
5.	Youth membership / participation	3
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has managed to hang bee hives in a protected game reserve.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group comprise of men, women and the youth working together to generate income through bee keeping.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	<b>Explanation:</b> The project has not sold any honey
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group is working in conjunction with the game reserve where the bees hives have been hanged.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the	6

	<b>project</b>	
16.	<b>Number of households actively participating in the project</b>	21
17.	<b>Number of new adopters in the last 12 months</b>	300
17a.	<b>Number of new adopters cumulative to date</b>	
18.	<b>Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months</b>	75
19.	<b>Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months</b>	
20.	<b>Number of male beneficiaries</b>	1
21.	<b>Number of female beneficiaries</b>	0
22.	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months</b>	250
22a.	<b>Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date</b>	
23.	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months</b>	12
24.	<b>Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months</b>	16
25.	<b>Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )</b>	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The group has relevant skills to undertake the bee keeping activity. -The anticipated benefits from bee keeping will support and motivate people to continue the project. -The group has financial management skill which will be vital for project management.

**Grant Title:** Fruit Tree Nursery  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-030 - Matindi Youth Organisation  
**Visit Date:** 10/20/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	25
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	10
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	3
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	15
5.	Youth membership / participation	25
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group raised and sold grafted fruit trees seedlings to other people who planted the fruits as part of CBNRM.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has managed to draw males and female youth together to participate, share experiences and knowledge in CBNRM as well as socialising in course of implementing the CBNRM.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project sold grafted fruit tree seedlings and generated income.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> -The group has opened a project initiative savings fund to support the grafting of fruit trees. -The group is very active in socially related activities i.e. gender issues, human rights etc.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	85,000
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(g) Committee distributes income to participants based on individual contribution of labour etc.
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	31,000
12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12	

	months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	21,000
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	8
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	20
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	30
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	85
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	15
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	10
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	61
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	6
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	24
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes
	<b>Explanation:</b>	
	-The groups has acquired relevant skills to facilitate the group to continue the grafting project.	
	-The group have seedlings which are offered on sell that will generate income to support the project.	
	-The is a high market demand for grafted fruit tree seedlings that will support the project.	
	-The group has opened a savings account to bank proceeds from the sells of grafted fruits.	
	-The group has necessary materials to facilitate them to continue the project.	

**Grant Title:** Briquettes Promotion Campaigns  
**Grant # & Org:** COMPASS-3180-031 - Ndirande Women Briquettes Group  
**Visit Date:** 10/29/2001

1.	Total membership in the implementing group	270
2.	Female membership in the implementing group	270
3.	Female members in the group actively involved in decision-making process	17
4.	Male membership in the implementing group	0
5.	Youth membership / participation	0
6	Indication of positive environmental impact (Y / N)	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> People have started using briquettes as an alternative source of energy reducing the over reliance on charcoal and firewood. This will in-turn reduce the demand for charcoal and firewood.
7.	Indication of positive social impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> Women are not aware of the fact that they can be organised into groups to produce briquettes from waste of paper and saw dust to sell and generate income as well as use it as a household energy.
8.	Indication of positive economic impact (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The project is able to produce and sell the briquettes through market campaigns to generate equitable income.
9.	Project initiative active (Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> The group has opened a saving account for banking of briquettes sells. -The group has laid out marketing strategies to promote the briquette in open markets through demonstrations.
10.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project past 12 months	50,000
10a.	Total value of supplemental income generated from the project cumulative to date	
11.	How income generated from the project is distributed or used	(f) Committee distributes income to all project participants
12.	Number of seedlings raised in the last 12 months.	

12a.	Number of seedlings raised cumulative to date.	
13.	Number seedlings planted in the last 12 months.	
13a.	Number seedlings planted cumulative to date	
14.	Number of seedlings surviving after one year	
14a.	Number of seedlings surviving cumulative to date	
15.	Number of villages participating in the project	3
16.	Number of households actively participating in the project	270
17.	Number of new adopters in the last 12 months	0
17a.	Number of new adopters cumulative to date	
18.	Per cent increase in active participation over past 12 months	80
19.	Per cent decrease in active participation over past 12 months	5
20.	Number of male beneficiaries	0
21.	Number of female beneficiaries	50
22.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice in the last 12 months	0
22a.	Number of people outside the project, have adopted the practice cumulative to date	
23.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 3 months	9
24.	Number of Committee meetings during the last 12 months	63
25.	Indication of continued project activities one year or more after COMPASS support ( Y / N )	Yes <b>Explanation:</b> - The group has necessary equipment, tools and raw materials to facilitate briquette production. -The group has technical skilled and knowledge in production and promotion of briquettes. -There is market demand to support the briquette project. -The women have a strong initiative to continue production o generate income that will support them and the project.





#### Annex 4: COMPASS Publications

Document Number	Title	Author(s)	Date
Document 1	COMPASS Year 1 Work Plan	COMPASS	Jul-99
Document 2	COMPASS Small Grants Management Manual	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R., Watson, A.	Sep-99
Document 3	Year 2 Annual Work Plan	COMPASS	Dec-99
Document 4	July 1 - September 30, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-99
Document 5	Training Needs Assessment: Responsive Modules & Training Approach	Mwakanema, G.	Nov-99
Document 6	Guidelines and Tools for Community-Based Monitoring	Svendsen, D.	Nov-99
Document 7	Policy Framework for CBNRM in Malawi: A Review of Laws, Policies and Practices	Trick, P.	Dec-99
Document 8	Performance Monitoring for COMPASS and for CBNRM in Malawi	Zador, M.	Feb-00
Document 9	October 1 - December 31, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-00
Document 10	Workshop on Principles and Approaches for CBNRM in Malawi: An assessment of needs for effective implementation of CBNRM	Watson, A.	Mar-00
Document 11	January 1 - March 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-00
Document 12	Thandizo la Ndalama za Kasamalidwe ka Zachilengedwe (Small Grants Manual in Chichewa)	Mphaka, P.	Apr-00
Document 13	Njira Zomwe Gulu Lingatsate Powunikira Limodzi Momwe Ntchito Ikuyendera (Guidelines and Tools for Community-based Monitoring in Chichewa)	Svendsen, D. - Translated by Mphaka, P. and Umphawi, A.	May-00
Document 14	Grass-roots Advocacy for Policy Reform: The Institutional Mechanisms, Sectoral Issues and Key Agenda Items	Lowore, J. and Wilson, J.	Jun-00
Document 15	A Strategic Framework for CBNRM Media Campaigns in Malawi	Sneed, T.	Jul-00
Document 16	Training Activities for Community-based Monitoring	Svendsen, D.	Jul-00
Document 17	April 1 - June 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-00
Document 18	Crocodile and Hippopotamus Management in the Lower Shire	Kaloweckamo, F.	Sep-00
Document 19	Cost-Sharing Principles and Guidelines for CBNRM Activities	Moyo, N.	Sep-00
Document 20	Workplan: 2001	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 21	July 1 - September 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-00

Document 22	Opportunities for Sustainable Financing of CBNRM in Malawi: A Discussion	Watson, A.	Nov-00
Document 23	Framework for Strategic Planning for CBNRM in Malawi	Simons, G.	Nov-00
Document 24	Kabuku Kakwandula Ndongomeko ya Thumba Lapadera la Wupu wa COMPASS (chiTumbuka version of the COMPASS Small-grant Manual)	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R. & Watson, A. Translated by Chirwa, T.H. & Kapila, M.	Dec-00
Document 25	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 1999/2000	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 26	October 1 - December 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-01
Document 27	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report	Umphawi, A.	Mar-01
Document 28	January 1 - March 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-01
Document 29	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Study on the contribution of NRBs to economic development and community-based natural resource management in Machinga District	Lowore, J.	Apr-01
Document 30	Proceedings of the First National Conference on CBNRM in Malawi	Kapila, M., Shaba, T., Chadza, W., Yassin, B. and Mikuwa, M.	Jun-01
Document 31	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Action Plans	Watson, A.	Jun-01
Document 32	Examples of CBNRM Best Practices in Malawi	Moyo, N. & Epulani, F.	Jun-01
Document 33	Media Training for CBNRM Public Awareness	Kapila, M.	Jun-01
Document 34	April 1 - June 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-01
Document 35	Strategic Plan for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Oct-01
Document 36	Workplan: 2002	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 37	July 1 - September 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 38	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 2000/2001	COMPASS	Dec-01
Document 39 (draft)	Coordination of CBNRM in Malawi: Financing Options	Watson, A.	Jan-02
Document 40 (draft)	Performance Monitoring for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Jan-02
Document 41	October 1 – December 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-02
Document 42	COMPASS Field Level Training Impact Evaluation: 2000/2001	Moyo, N.	Feb-02
Document 43	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report: 2001	Umphawi, A.	Mar-02
Document 44 (draft)	Evaluation of COMPASS	Sambo, E., Carr, S., Omanbia, D. & Moore, T.	Apr-02

Internal Report 1	Building GIS Capabilities for the COMPASS Information System	Craven, D.	Nov-99
Internal Report 2	Reference Catalogue (3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition)	COMPASS	Feb-02
Internal Report 3	Workshop on Strategic Planning for the Wildlife Society of Malawi	Quinlan, K.	Apr-00
Internal Report 4	Directory of CBNRM Organizations (3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition)	COMPASS	Feb-02
Internal Report 5	Proceedings of Water Hyacinth Workshop for Mthunzi wa Malawi	Kapila, M. (editor)	Jun-00
Internal Report 6	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report	Umphawi, A.	Jun-00
Internal Report 7	Examples of CBNRM Best-Practices in Malawi	Moyo, N. and Epulani, F.	Jul-00
Internal Report 8	Software Application Training for COMPASS	Di Lorenzo, N.A.	Sep-00
Internal Report 9	Directory of COMPASS ListServ Members (2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition)	Watson, A.	Feb-02
Internal Report 10	Introductory Training in Applications of Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing	Kapila, M.	Feb-01
Internal Report 11	COMPASS TAMIS Grants Manual	Exo, S.	Mar-01
Internal Report 12	Review of Recommendations of the Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon Fisheries By-Laws Review Meeting	Nyirenda, K.	May-01
Internal Report 13	End-of-Term Evaluation of the Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE)	Sambo, E.Y.	Oct-01